Appendices to the 2012/2013 Action Agenda for Puget Sound

The Puget Sound Action Agenda is the plan for cleaning up, restoring, and protecting Puget Sound by 2020

August 28, 2012

PugetSoundPartnership

LEADING PUGET SOUND RECOVERY

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Contents

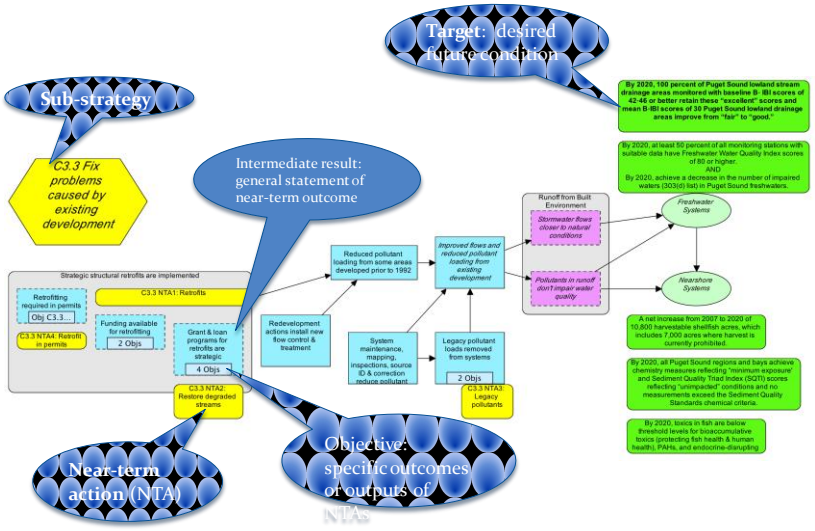
Appendix A:

Strategy Diagrams

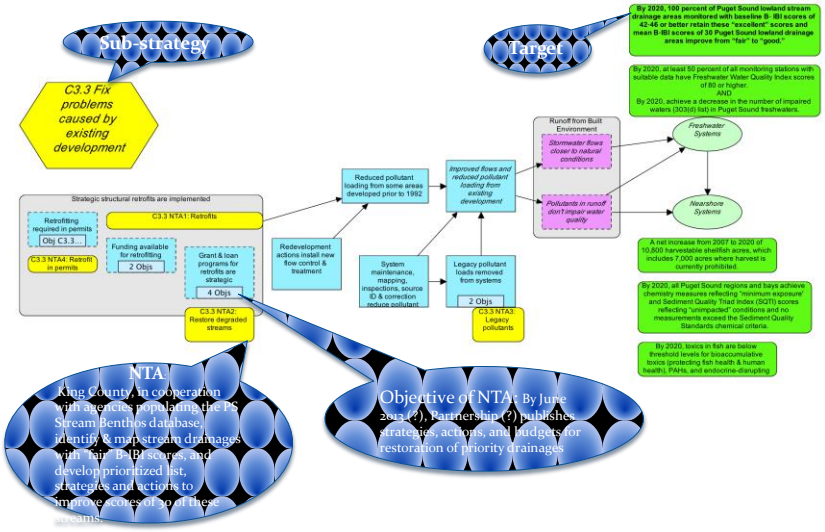
Logic Models for Strategies and Actions

Throughout the Action Agenda Strategies sections you will see graphical depictions of the relationship between strategies, actions, pressures, on the ecosystem, ecosystem conditions, and recovery targets in the form of "results chains." In the following "results chains", or logic models, yellow polygons identify strategies and actions from the Action Agenda that we believe will contribute significantly towards meeting a target. Arrows to the blue boxes describe the intermediate results the strategies and actions are expected to achieve. The purple boxes show the reduced pressure on the ecosystem that is expected to occur; the green ovals show the areas of the ecosystem where the change will be observed; and the dark green square shows the recovery targets. Examples are included below:

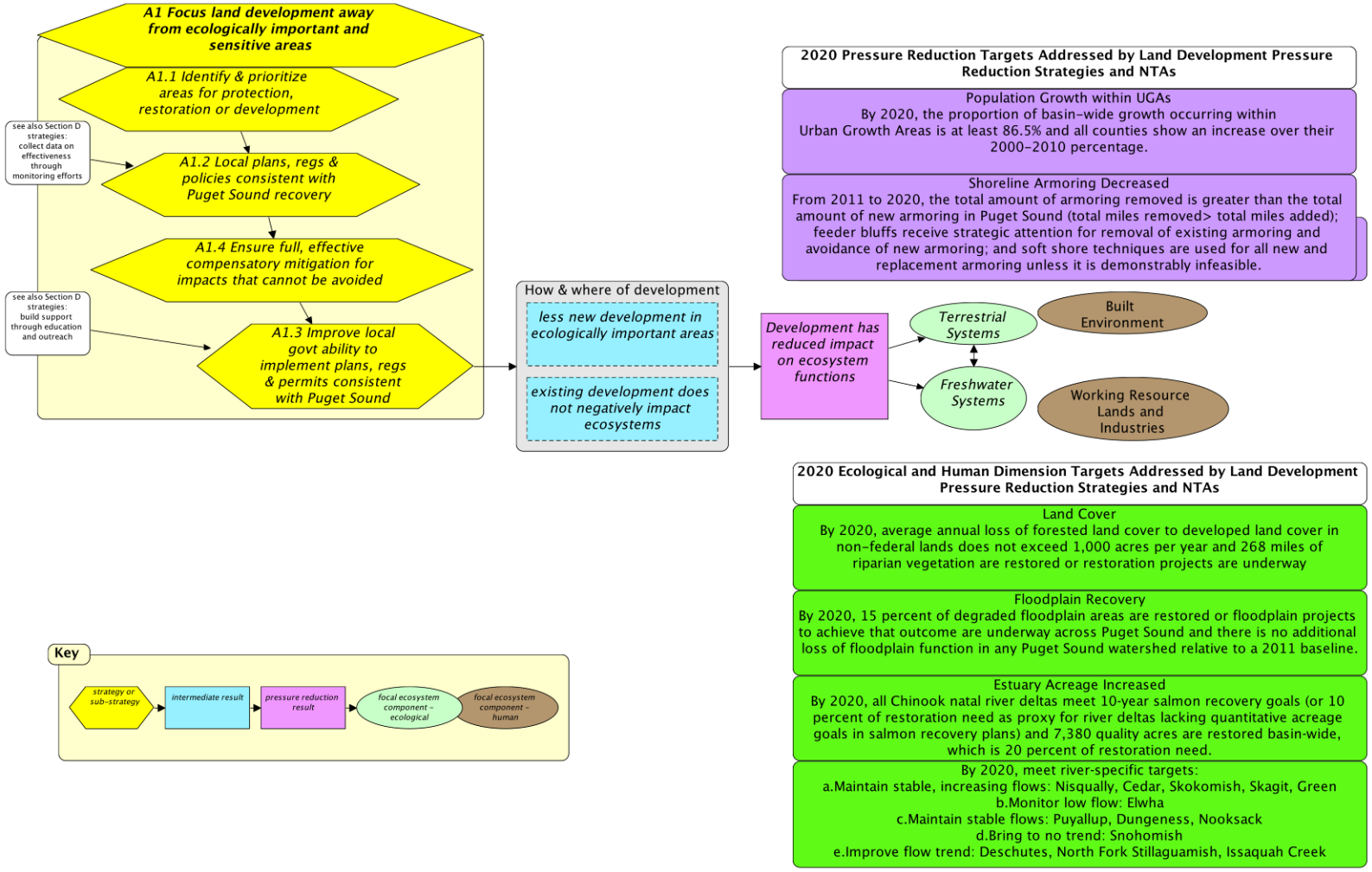
Logic models as "results chains"



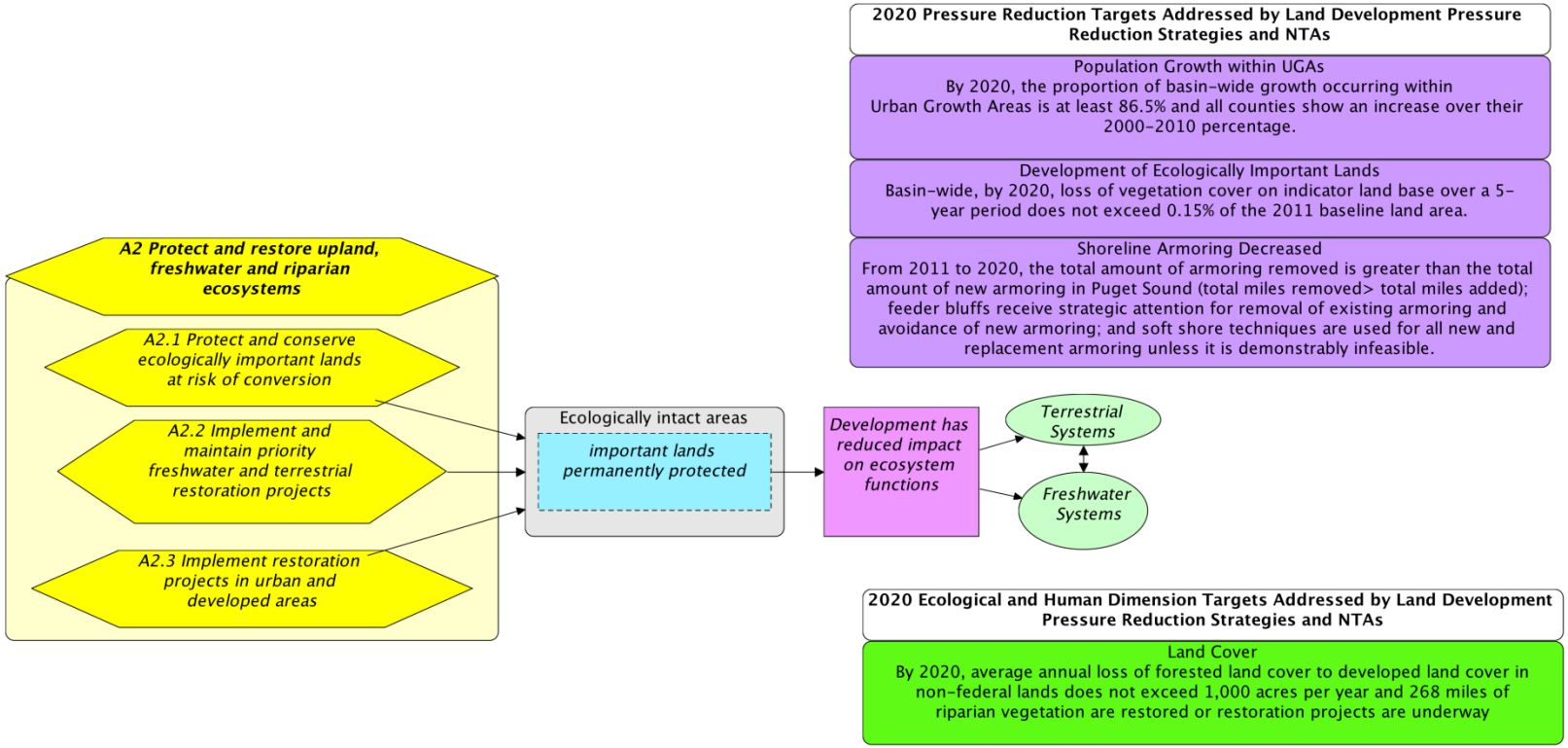
Example results chain for a sub-strategy



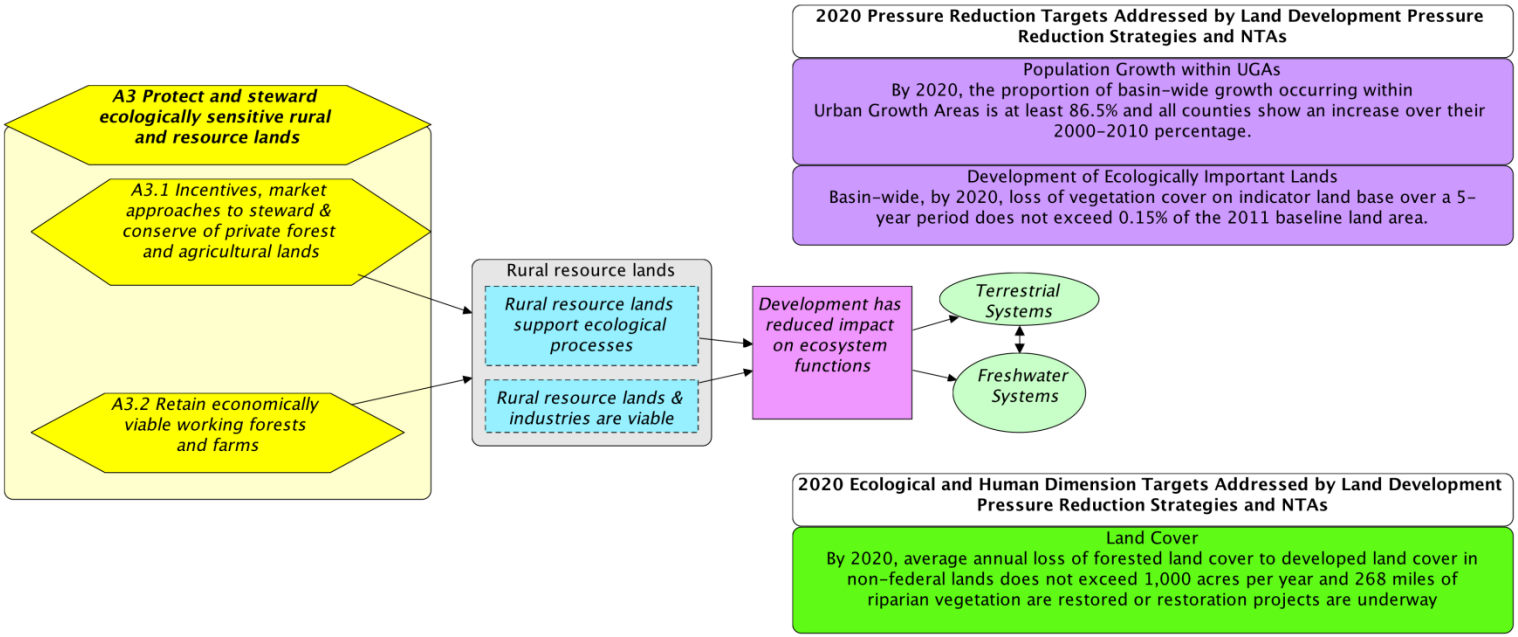
A1. Focus land development away from ecologically important and sensitive areas



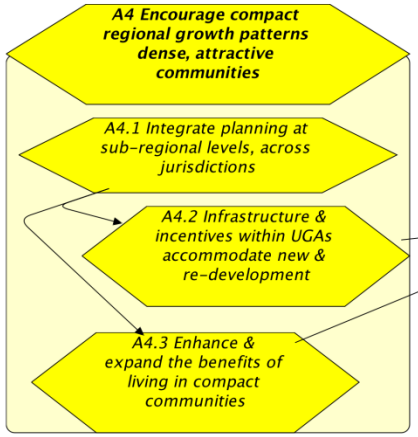
A2. Protect and restore upland, freshwater and riparian ecosystems

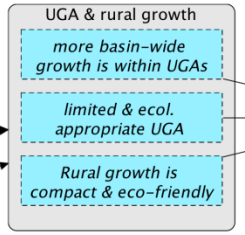


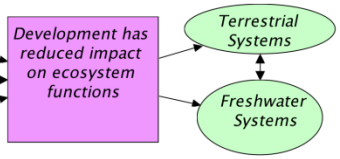
A3. Protect and steward ecologically sensitive rural and resource lands



A4. Encourage compact regional growth patterns and create dense, attractive and mixed-use and transit-oriented communities







2020 Pressure Reduction Targets Addressed by Land Development Pressure Reduction Strategies and NTAs

Population Growth within UGAs
By 2020, the proportion of basin-wide growth occurring within Urban Growth Areas is at least 86.5% and all counties show an increase over their 2000-2010 percentage.

Development of Ecologically Important Lands
Basin-wide, by 2020, loss of vegetation cover on indicator land base over a 5-year period does not exceed 0.15% of the 2011 baseline land area.

2020 Ecological and Human Dimension Targets Addressed by Land Development Pressure Reduction Strategies and NTAs

Land Cover
By 2020, average annual loss of forested land cover to developed land cover in non-federal lands does not exceed 1,000 acres per year and 268 miles of riparian vegetation are restored or restoration projects are underway

Floodplain Recovery
By 2020, 15 percent of degraded floodplain areas are restored or floodplain projects to achieve that outcome are underway across Puget Sound and there is no additional loss of floodplain function in any Puget Sound watershed relative to a 2011 baseline.

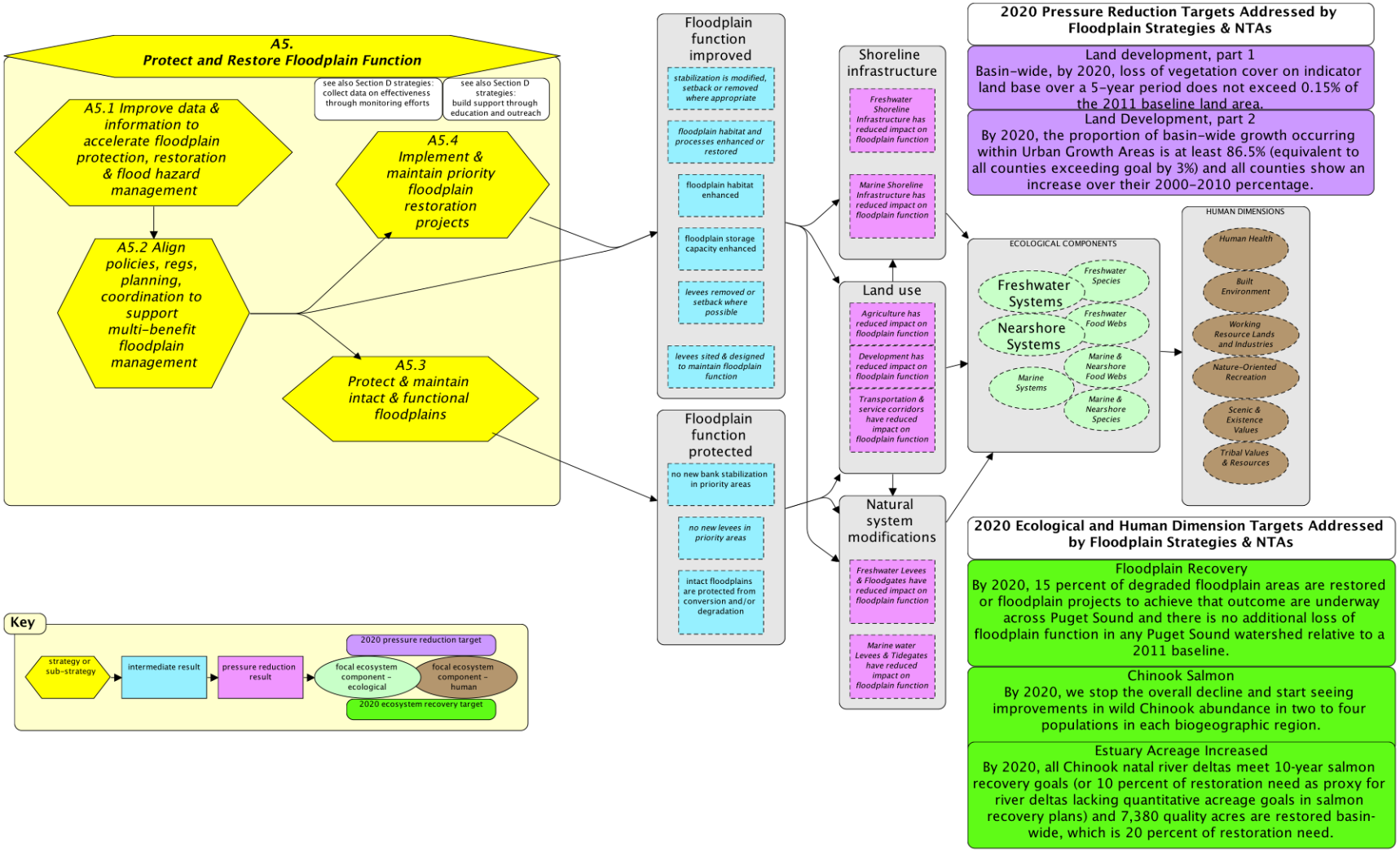
Chinook Salmon
By 2020, we stop the overall decline and start seeing improvements in wild Chinook abundance in two to four populations in each biogeographic region.

Estuary Acreage Increased
By 2020, all Chinook natal river deltas meet 10-year salmon recovery goals (or 10 percent of restoration need as proxy for river deltas lacking quantitative acreage goals in salmon recovery plans) and 7,380 quality acres are restored basin-wide, which is 20 percent of restoration need.

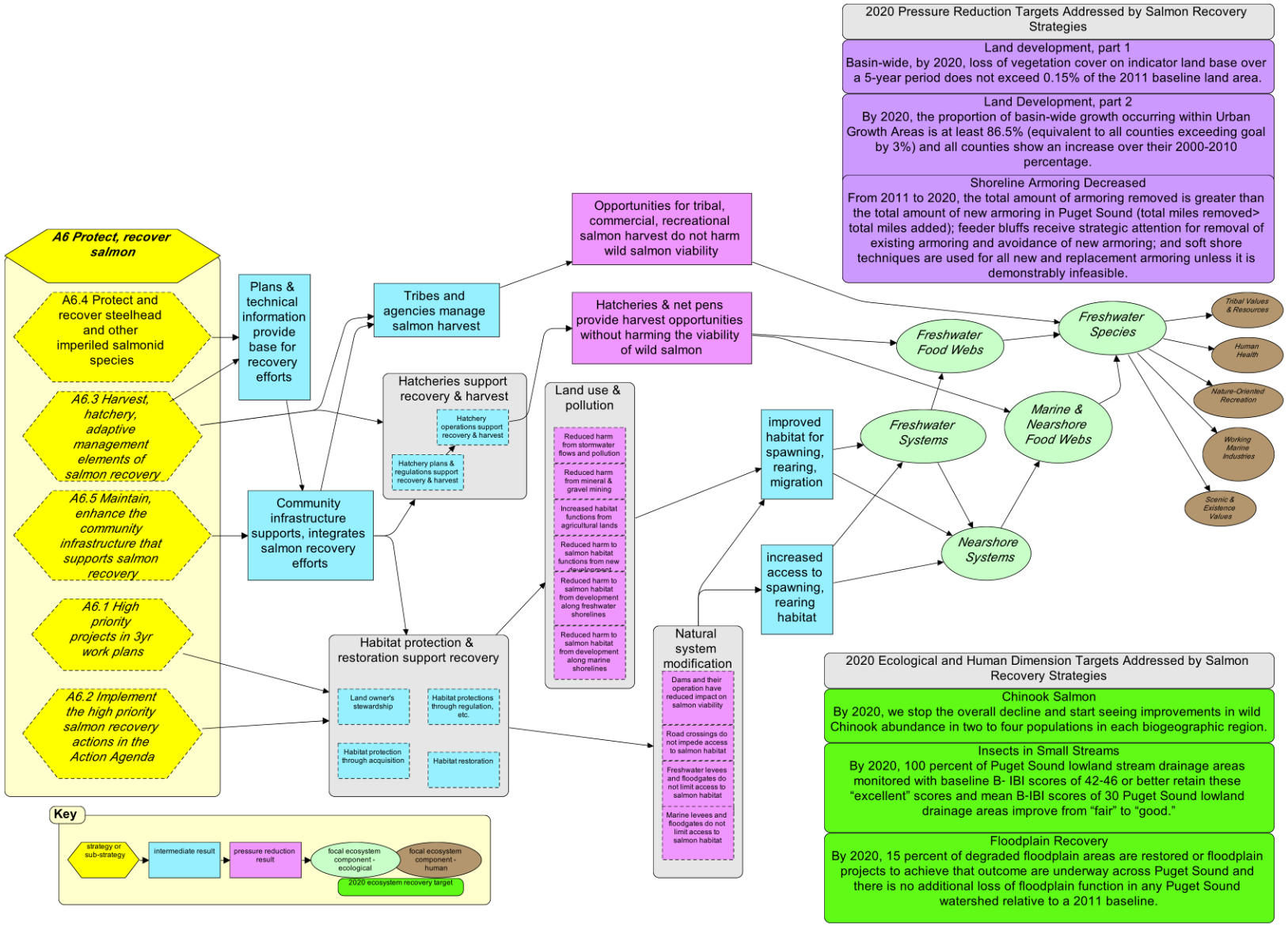
Insects in Small Streams
By 2020, 100 percent of Puget Sound lowland stream drainage areas monitored with baseline B- IBI scores of 42-46 or better retain these "excellent" scores and mean B-IBI scores of 30 Puget Sound lowland drainage areas improve from "fair" to "good."

Shellfish Beds Restored
A net increase from 2007 to 2020 of 10,800 harvestable shellfish acres, which includes 7,000 acres where harvest is currently prohibited.

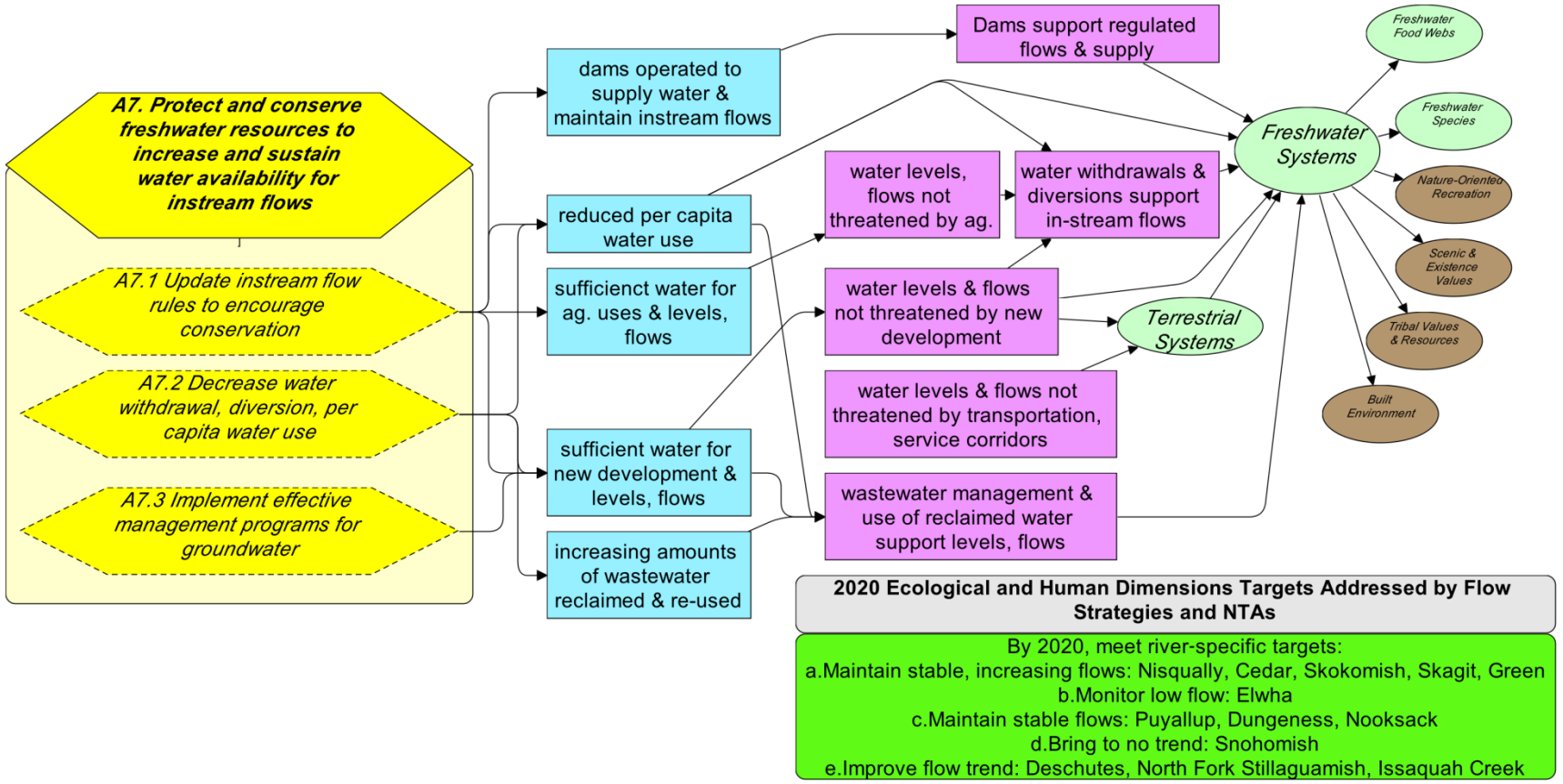
A5. Protect and restore floodplain function



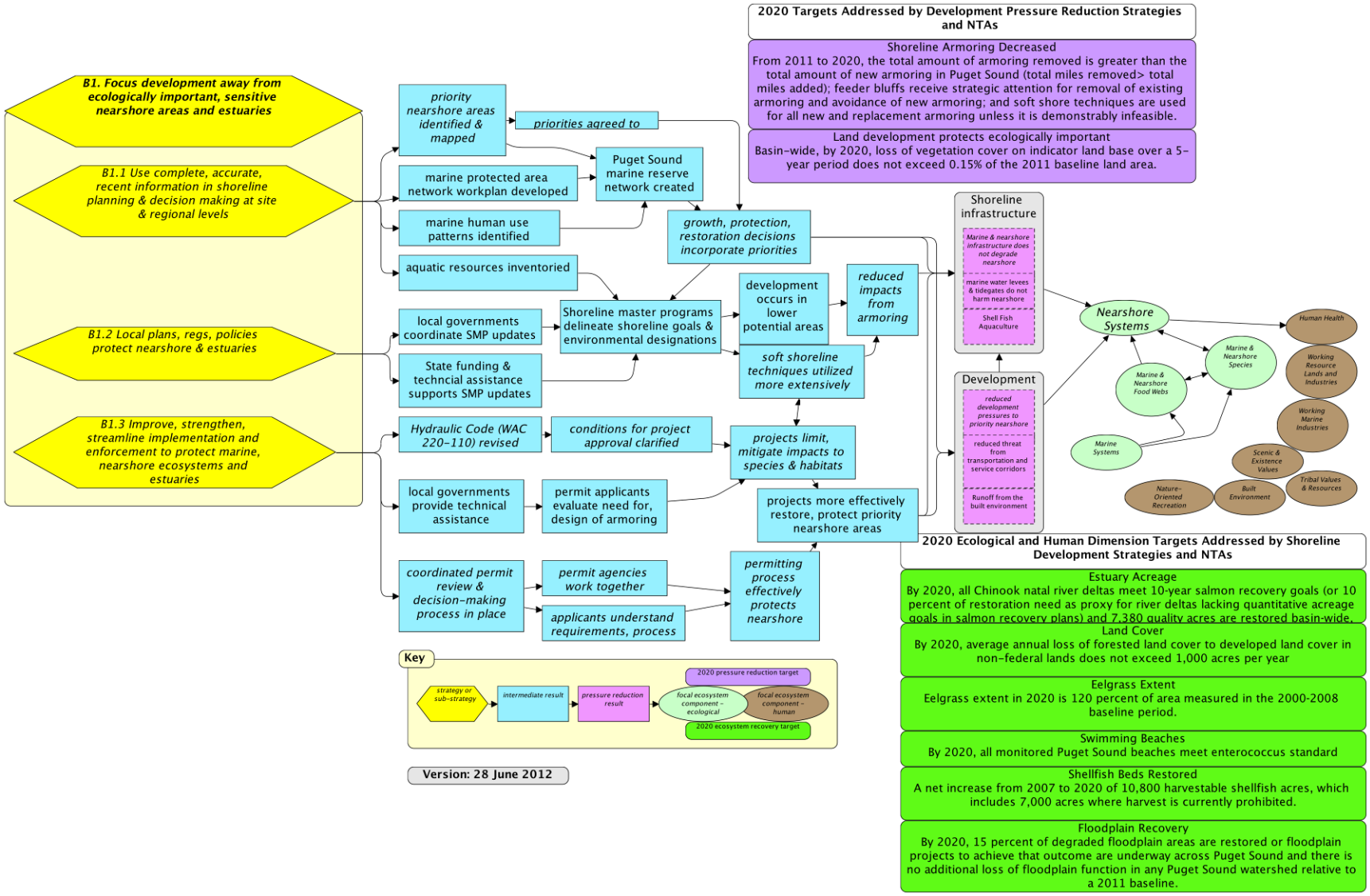
A6. Protect and recover salmon



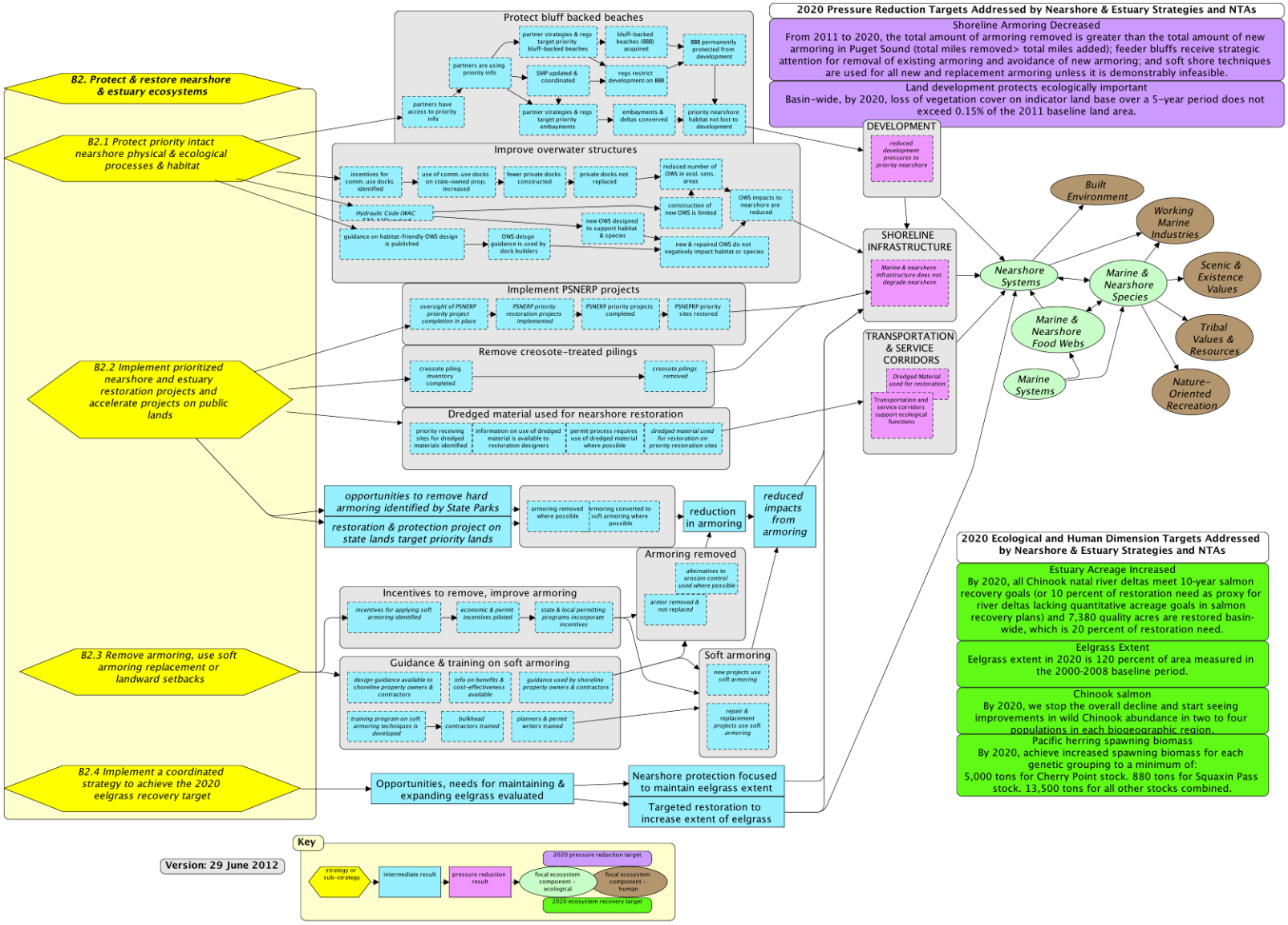
A7. Protect and conserve freshwater resources to increase and sustain water availability for instream flows



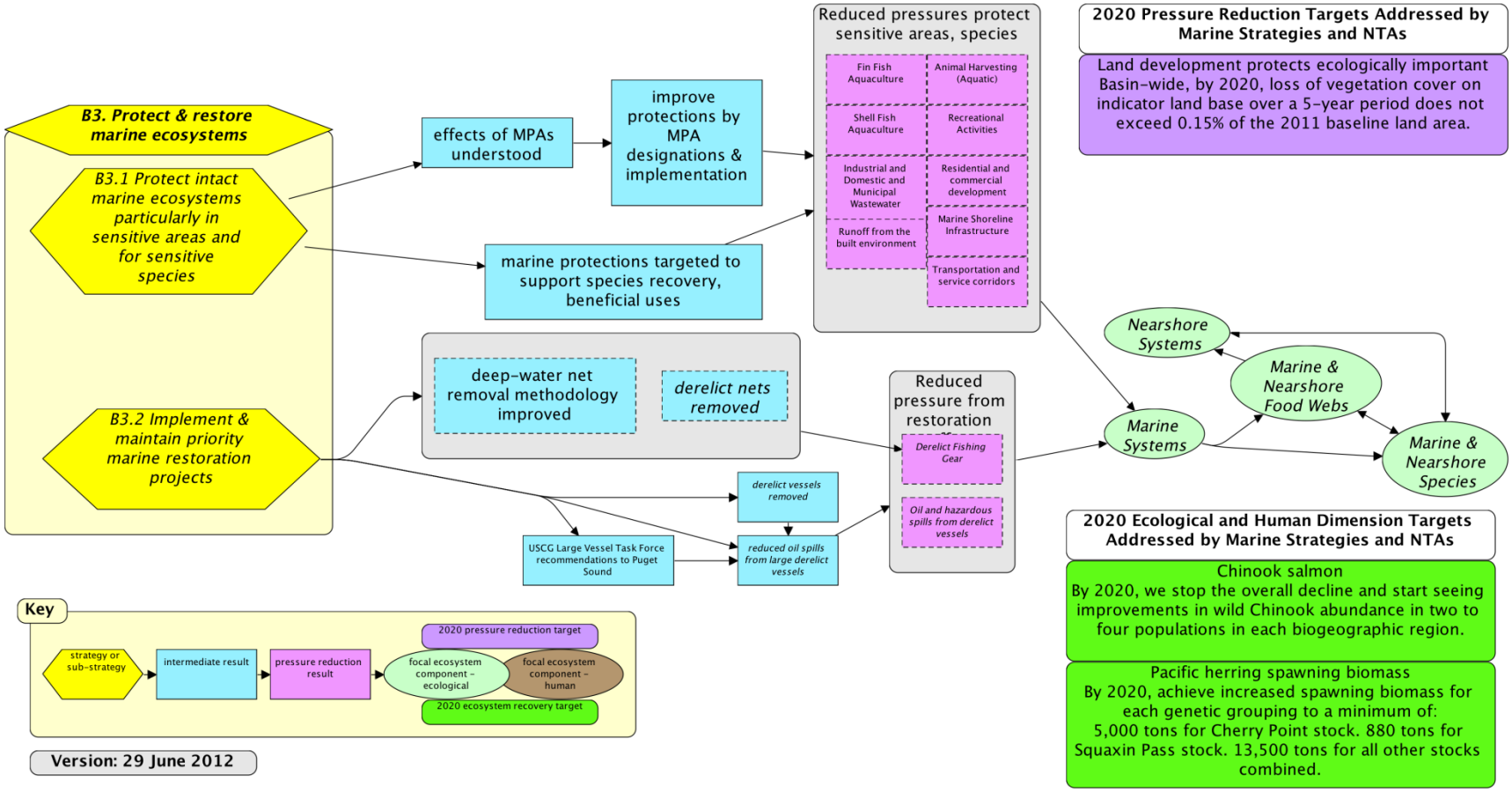
B1. Focus development away from ecologically important and sensitive nearshore areas and estuaries



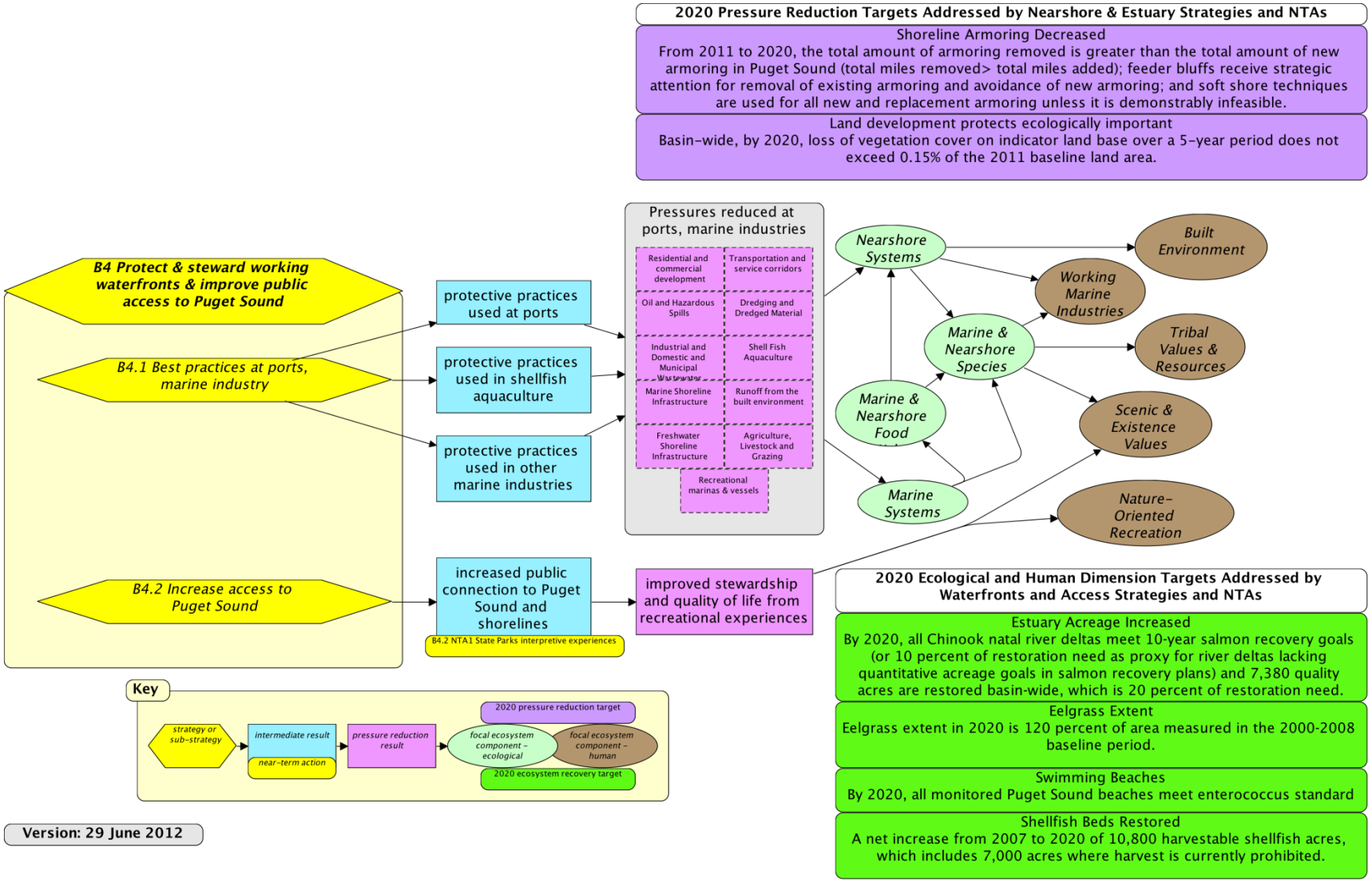
B2. Protect and restore nearshore and estuary ecosystems



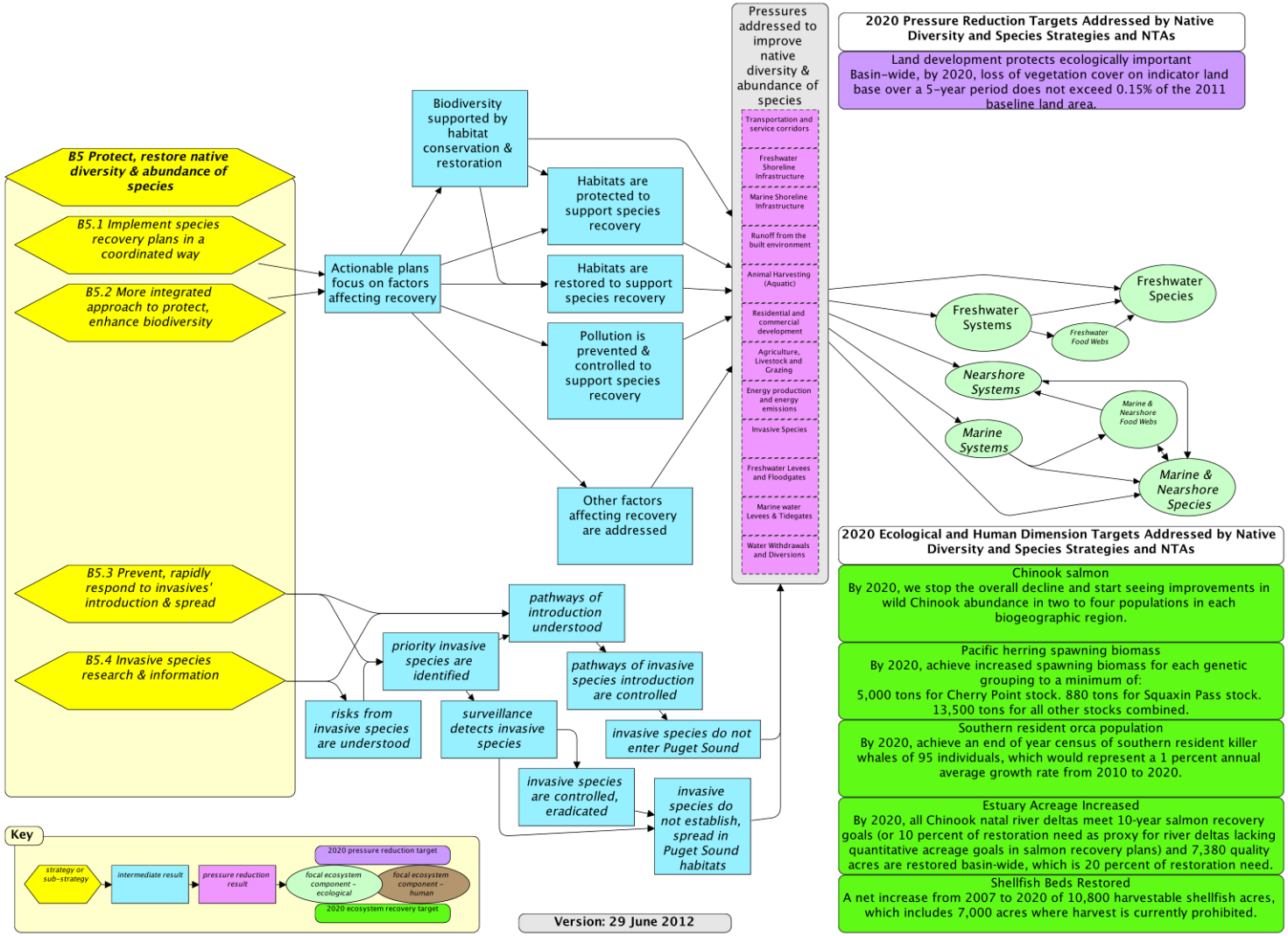
B3. Protect and restore marine ecosystems



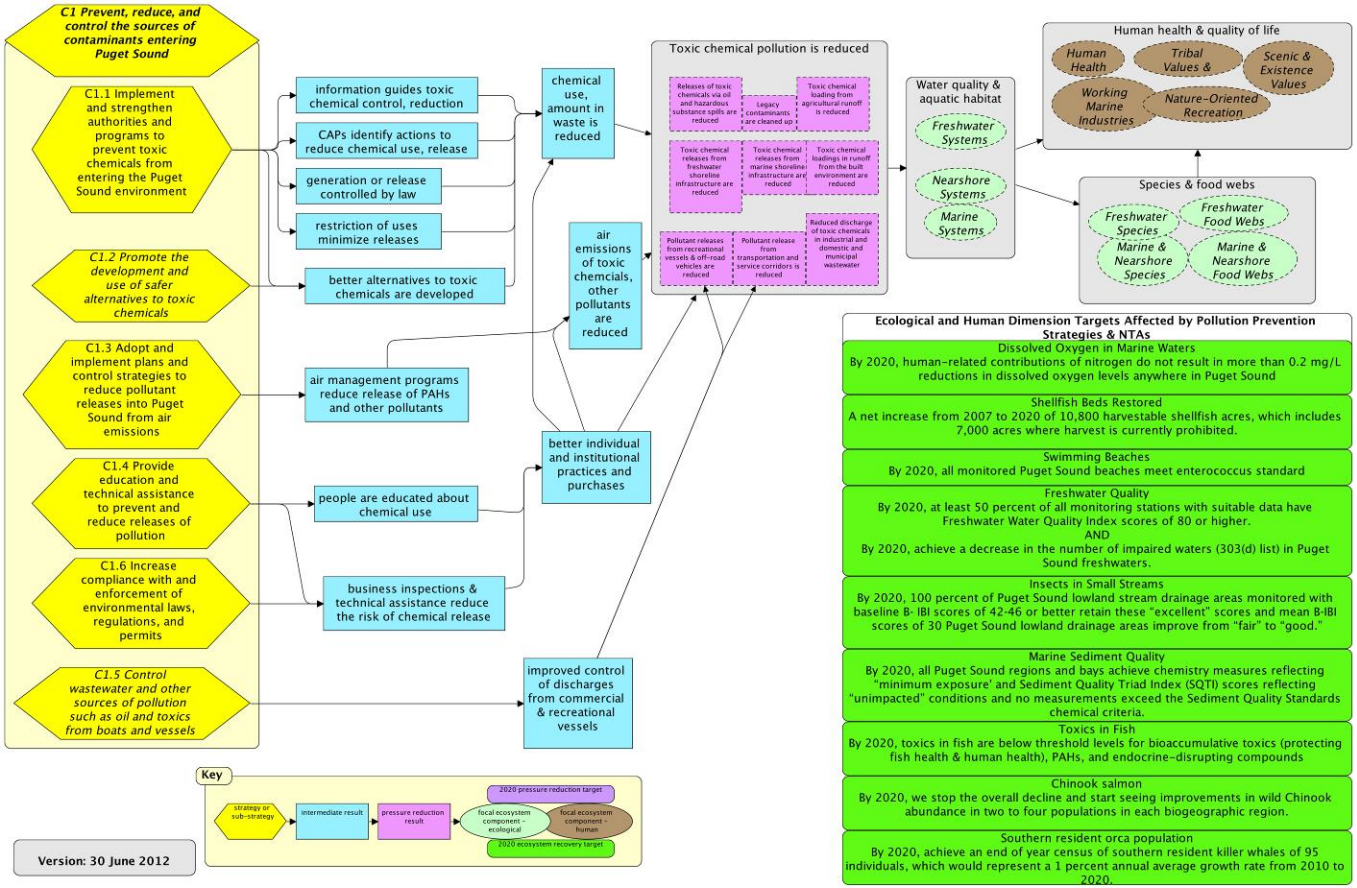
B4. Protect and steward working waterfronts and improve public access to Puget Sound



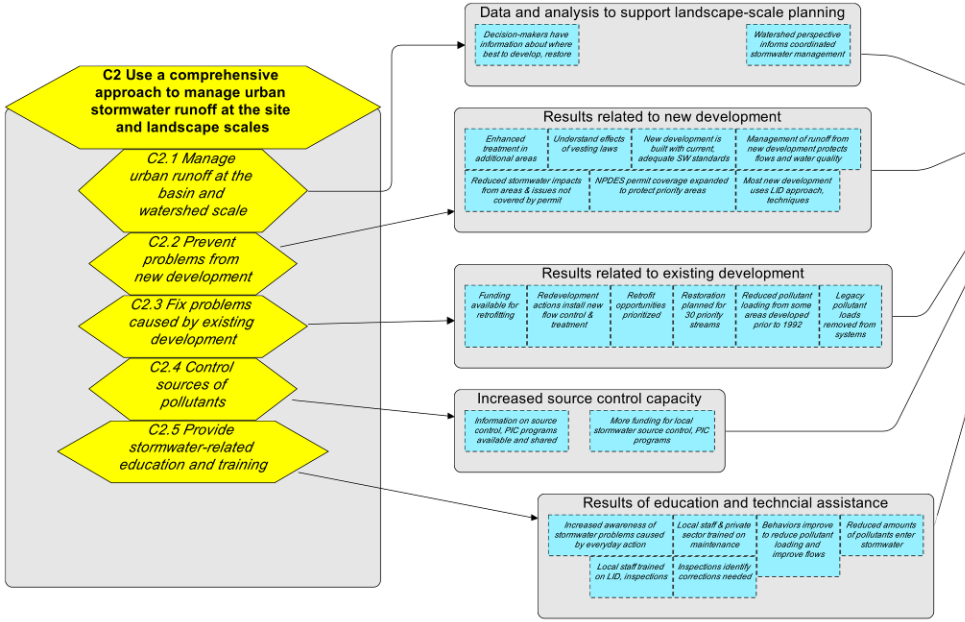
B5. Protect and restore the native diversity and abundance of Puget Sound species

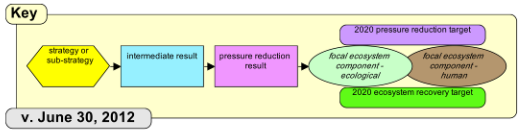


C1. Prevent, reduce, and control the sources of contaminants entering Puget Sound



C2. Use a comprehensive approach to manage urban stormwater runoff at the site and landscape scales





Ecological and Human Dimension Targets Affected by Urban Stormwater Strategies & NTAs

By 2020, meet river-specific targets:
a.Maintain stable, increasing flows: Nisqually, Cedar, Skokomish, Skagit, Green
b.Monitor low flow: Elwha
c.Maintain stable flows: Puyallup, Dungeness, Nooksack
d.Bring to no trend: Snohomish
e.Improve flow trend: Deschutes, North Fork Stillaguamish, Issaquah Creek

Chinook salmon
By 2020, we stop the overall decline and start seeing improvements in wild Chinook abundance in two to four populations in each biogeographic region.

Dissolved Oxygen in Marine Waters
By 2020, human-related contributions of nitrogen do not result in more than 0.2 mg/L reductions in dissolved oxygen levels anywhere in Puget Sound

Shellfish Beds Restored
A net increase from 2007 to 2020 of 10,800 harvestable shellfish acres, which includes 7,000 acres where harvest is currently prohibited.

Swimming Beaches
By 2020, all monitored Puget Sound beaches meet enterococcus standard

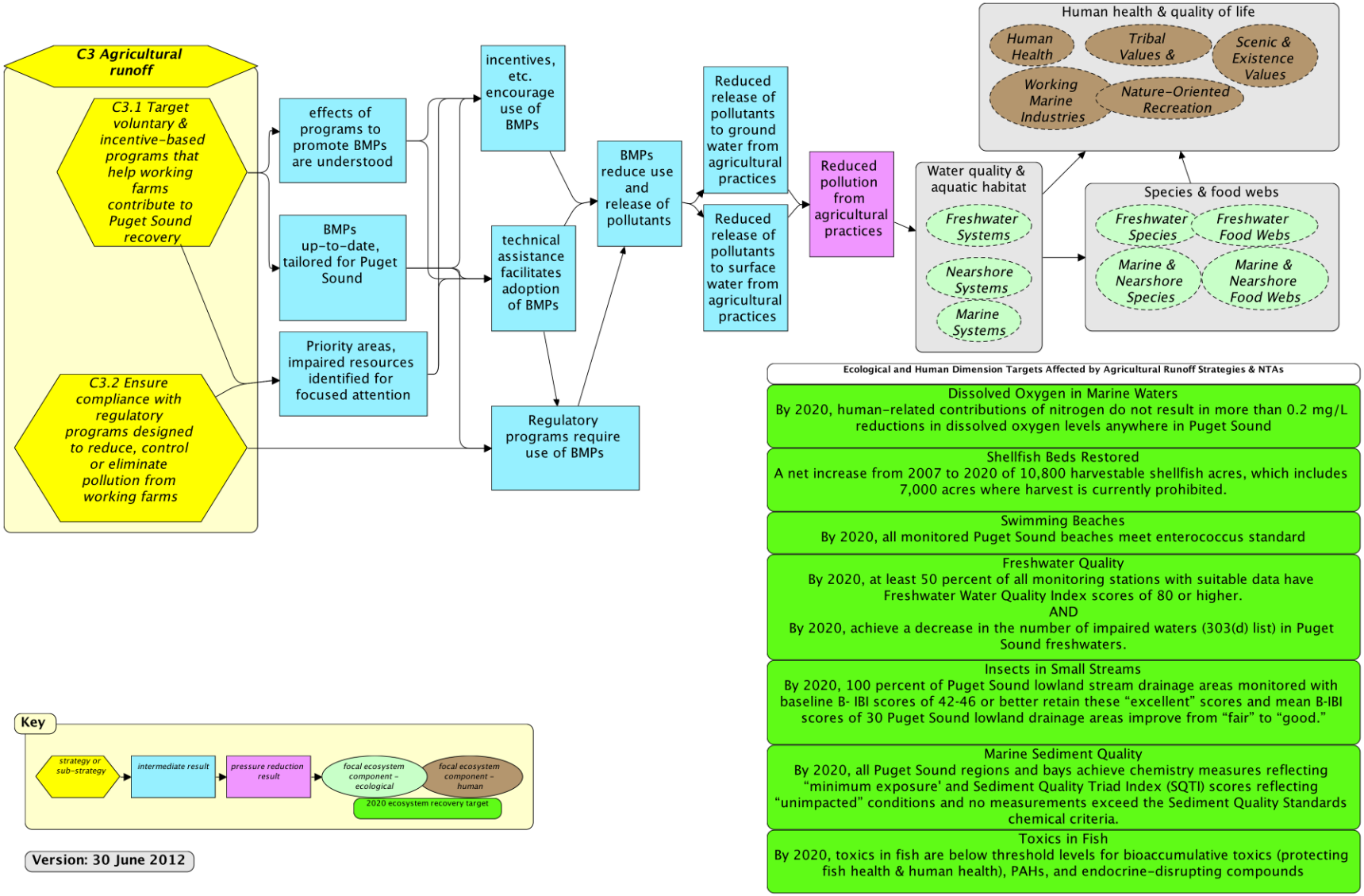
Freshwater Quality
By 2020, at least 50 percent of all monitoring stations with suitable data have Freshwater Water Quality Index scores of 80 or higher.
AND
By 2020, achieve a decrease in the number of impaired waters (303(d) list) in Puget Sound freshwaters.

Insects in Small Streams
By 2020, 100 percent of Puget Sound lowland stream drainage areas monitored with baseline B- IBI scores of 42-46 or better retain these "excellent" scores and mean B-IBI scores of 30 Puget Sound lowland drainage areas improve from "fair" to "good."

Marine Sediment Quality
By 2020, all Puget Sound regions and bays achieve chemistry measures reflecting "minimum exposure' and Sediment Quality Triad Index (SQTI) scores reflecting "unimpacted" conditions and no measurements exceed the Sediment Quality Standards chemical criteria.

Toxics in Fish
By 2020, toxics in fish are below threshold levels for bioaccumulative toxics (protecting fish health & human health), PAHs, and endocrine-disrupting compounds

C3. Prevent, reduce, and control agricultural runoff



Ecological and Human Dimension Targets Affected by Agricultural Runoff Strategies & NTAs

Dissolved Oxygen in Marine Waters
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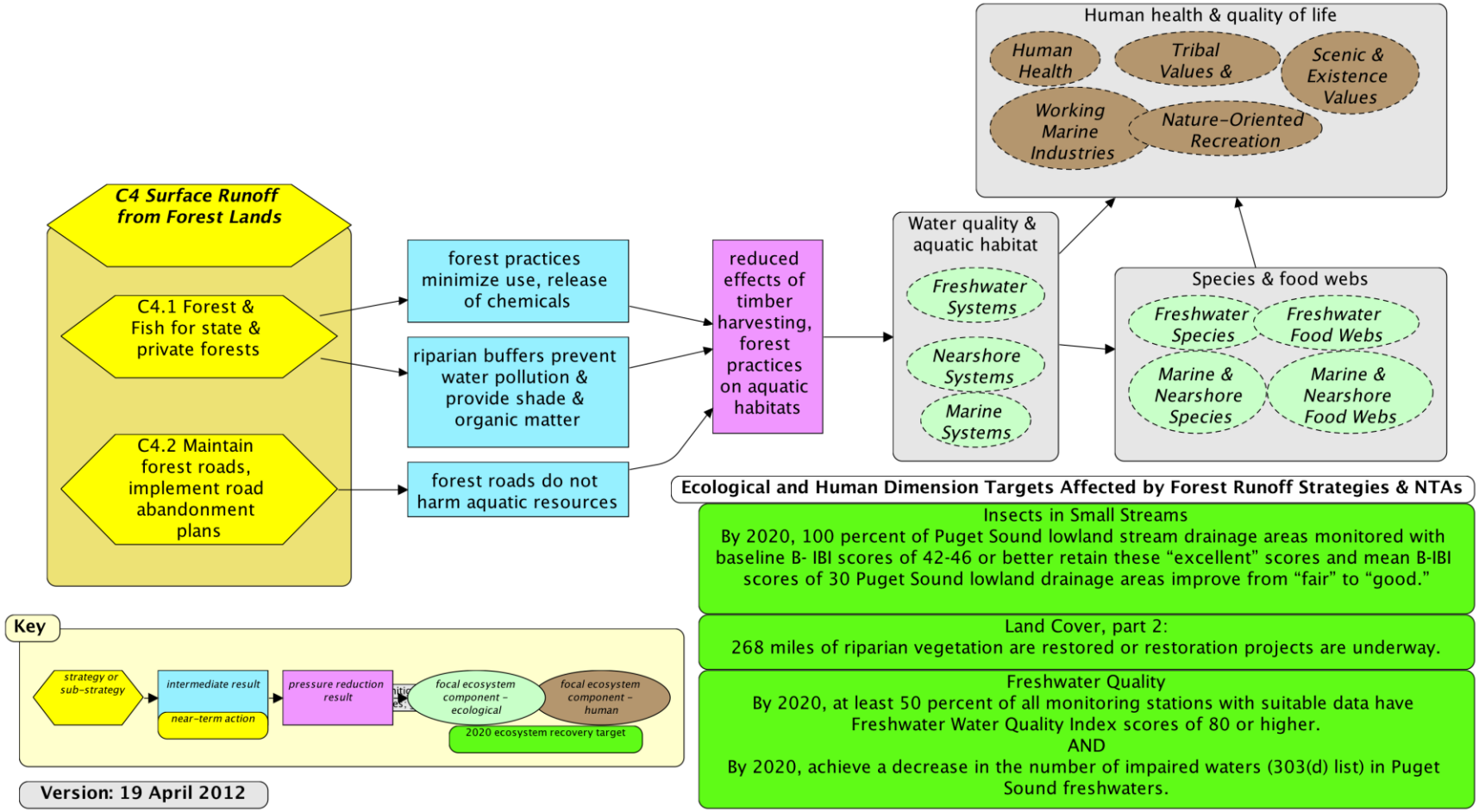
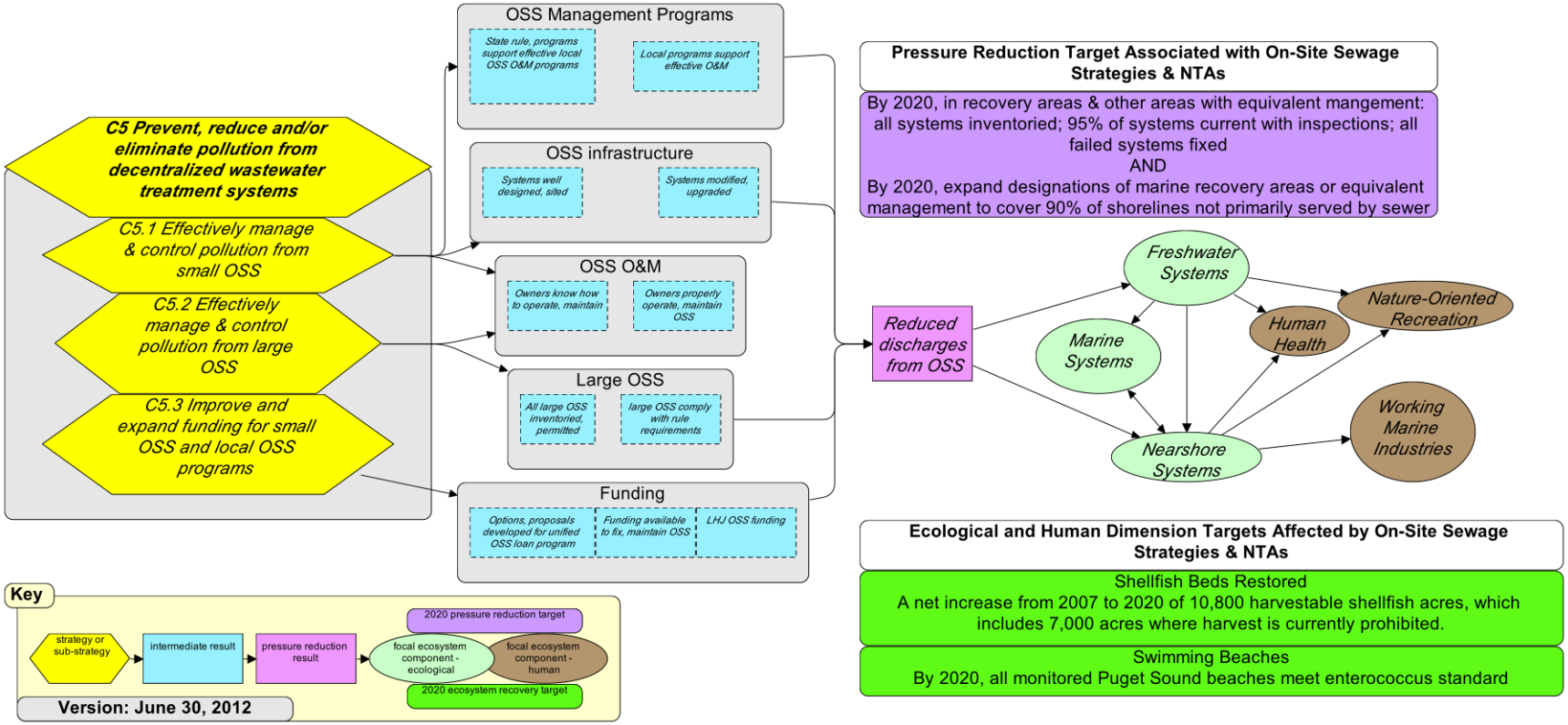
Toxics in Fish
By 2020, toxics in fish are below threshold levels for bioaccumulative toxics (protecting fish health & human health), PAHs, and endocrine-disrupting compounds

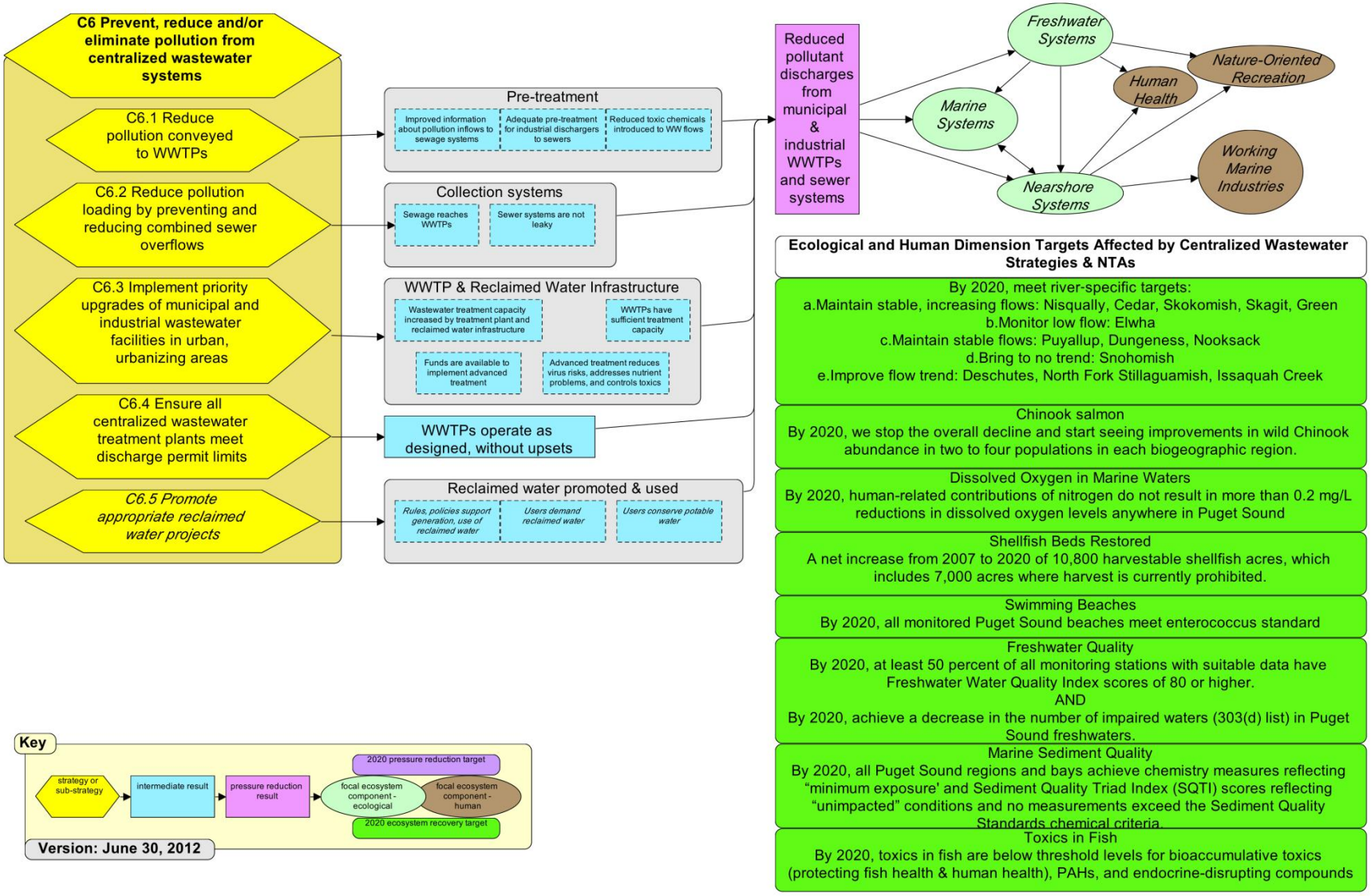
C4. Prevent, reduce, and control surface runoff from forest lands



C5. Prevent, reduce and/or eliminate pollution from decentralized wastewater treatment systems



C6. Prevent, reduce and/or eliminate pollution from centralized wastewater systems



Ecological and Human Dimension Targets Affected by Centralized Wastewater Strategies & NTAs

By 2020, meet river-specific targets:
a.Maintain stable, increasing flows: Nisqually, Cedar, Skokomish, Skagit, Green
b.Monitor low flow: Elwha
c.Maintain stable flows: Puyallup, Dungeness, Nooksack
d.Bring to no trend: Snohomish
e.Improve flow trend: Deschutes, North Fork Stillaguamish, Issaquah Creek

Chinook salmon
By 2020, we stop the overall decline and start seeing improvements in wild Chinook abundance in two to four populations in each biogeographic region.

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Freshwater Quality
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AND
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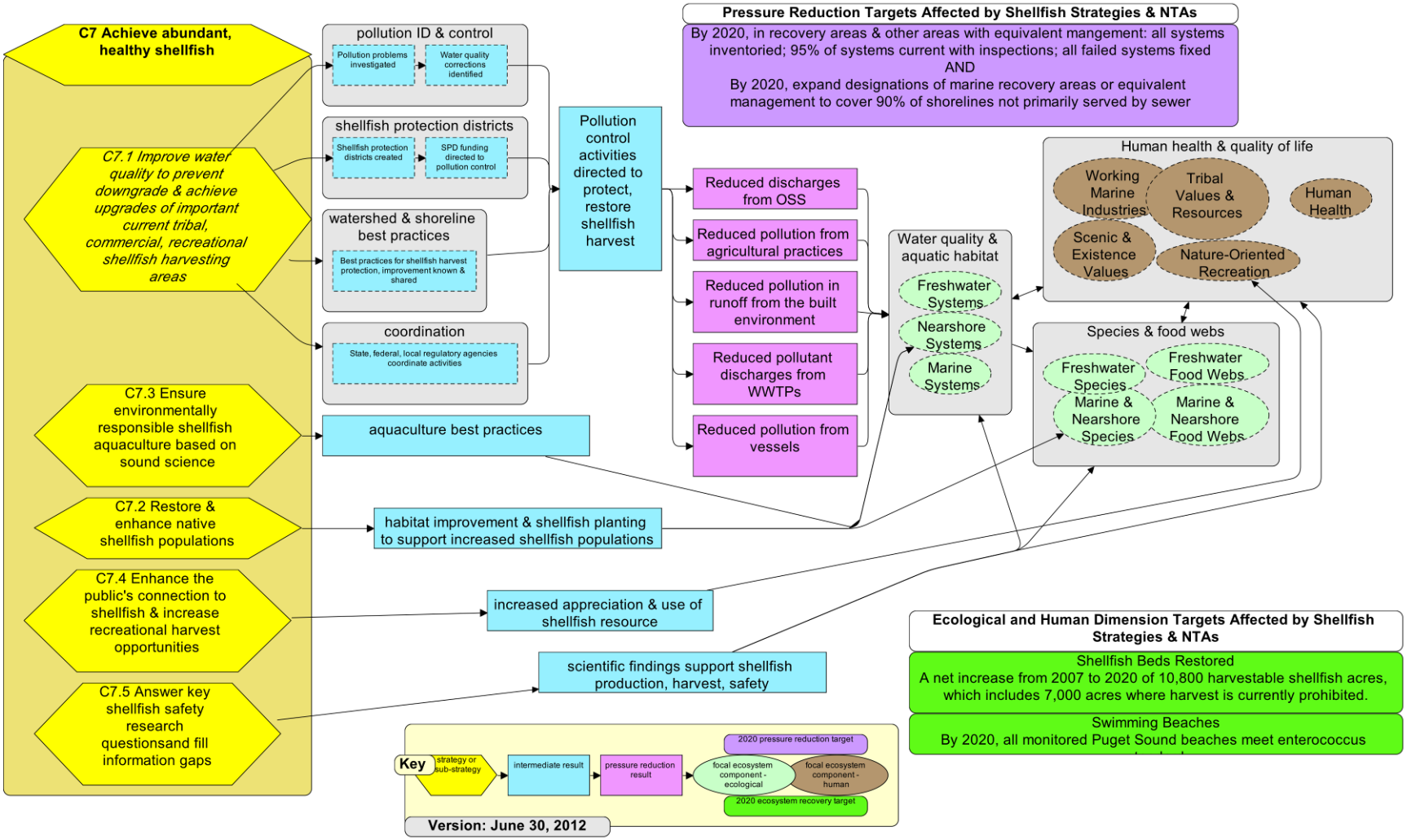
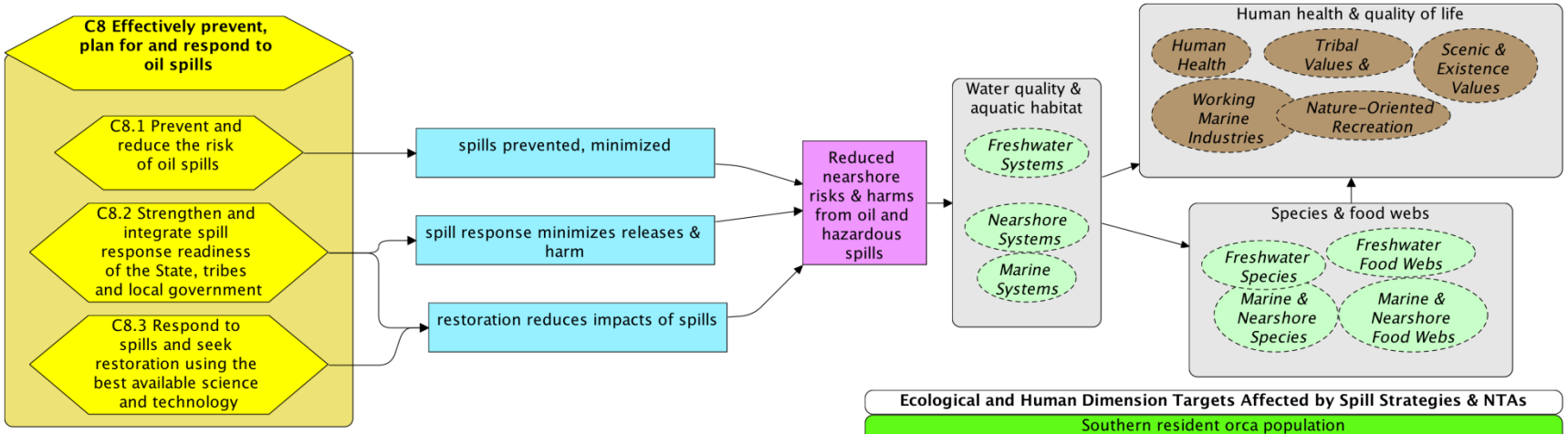
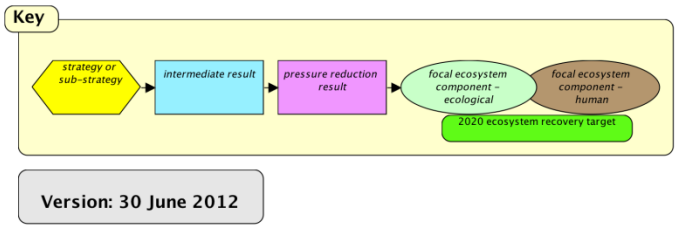
Toxics in Fish
By 2020, toxics in fish are below threshold levels for bioaccumulative toxics (protecting fish health & human health), PAHs, and endocrine-disrupting compounds

C7. Ensure abundant, healthy shellfish for ecosystem health and for commercial, subsistence, and recreational harvest consistent with ecosystem protection



C8. Effectively prevent, plan for and respond to oil spills





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Ecological and Human Dimension Targets Affected by Spill Strategies & NTAs

Southern resident orca population
By 2020, achieve an end of year census of southern resident killer whales of 95 individuals, which would represent a 1 percent annual average growth rate from 2010 to 2020.

Chinook salmon
By 2020, we stop the overall decline and start seeing improvements in wild Chinook abundance in two to four populations in each biogeographic region.

Pacific Herring
By 2020, achieve increased spawning biomass for each genetic grouping to a minimum of:
5,000 tons for Cherry Point stock. 880 tons for Squaxin Pass stock. 13,500 tons for all other stocks combined.

Eelgrass
Eelgrass extent in 2020 is 120 percent of area measured in the 2000-2008 baseline period.

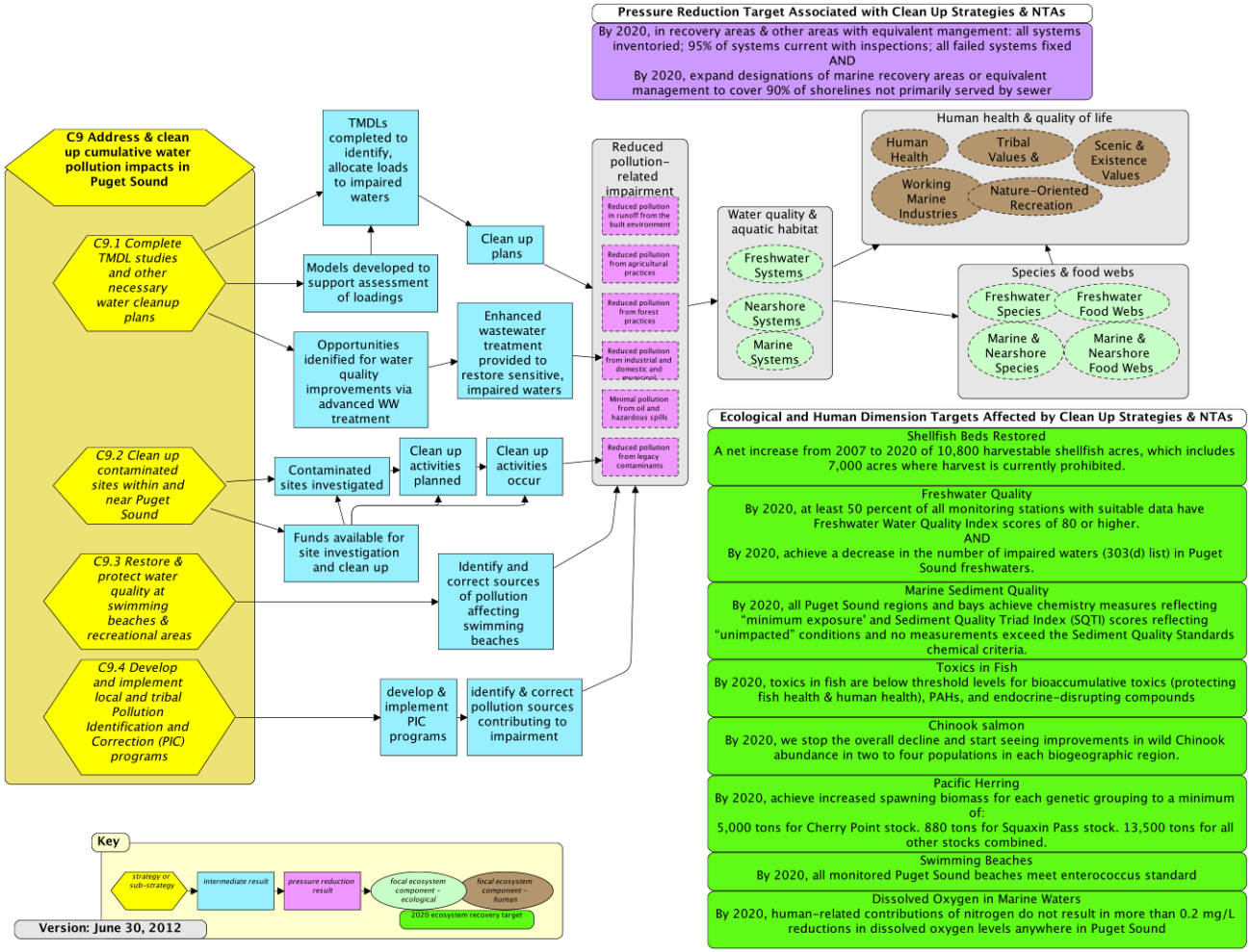
Marine Sediment Quality
By 2020, all Puget Sound regions and bays achieve chemistry measures reflecting "minimum exposure' and Sediment Quality Triad Index (SQTI) scores reflecting "unimpacted" conditions and no measurements exceed the Sediment Quality Standards chemical criteria.

Toxics in Fish
By 2020, toxics in fish are below threshold levels for bioaccumulative toxics (protecting fish health & human health), PAHs, and endocrine-disrupting compounds

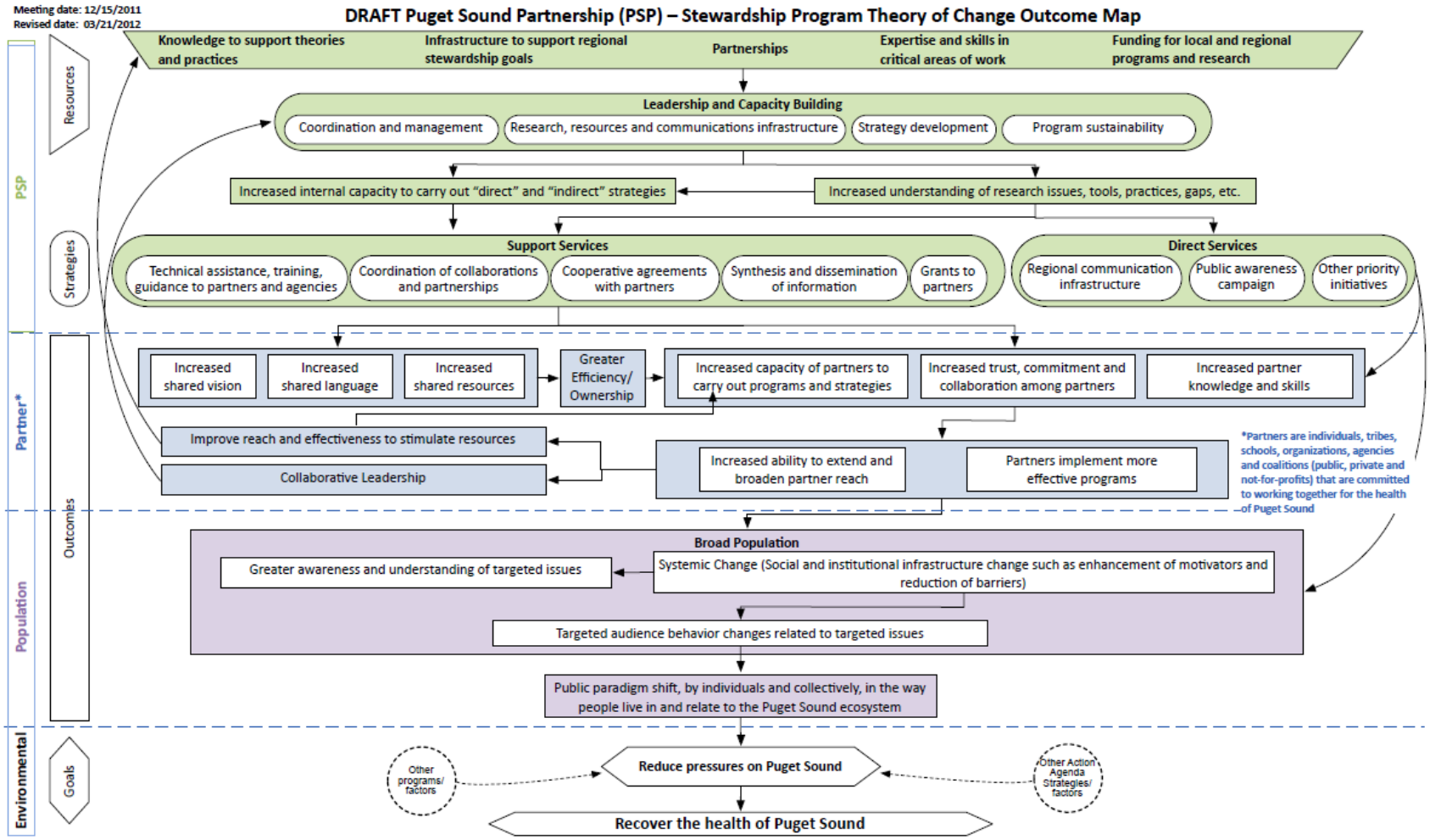
Shellfish Beds Restored
A net increase from 2007 to 2020 of 10,800 harvestable shellfish acres, which includes 7,000 acres where harvest is currently prohibited.

Swimming Beaches
By 2020, all monitored Puget Sound beaches meet enterococcus standard

C9. Address and clean up cumulative water pollution impacts in Puget Sound



Puget Sound Partnership – Stewardship Program Theory of Change Outcome Map



Appendix B:
Puget Sound National Estuary Program Management Conference Overview

This appendix provides a description of the Management Conference of the Puget Sound National Estuary Program, including:

I. Management Conference Roles and Structure;
II. Puget Sound Partnership Agency Role and Structure;
III. Management Conference Decision Making Process;
IV. Puget Sound National Estuary Program History

I. Management Conference Roles and Structure

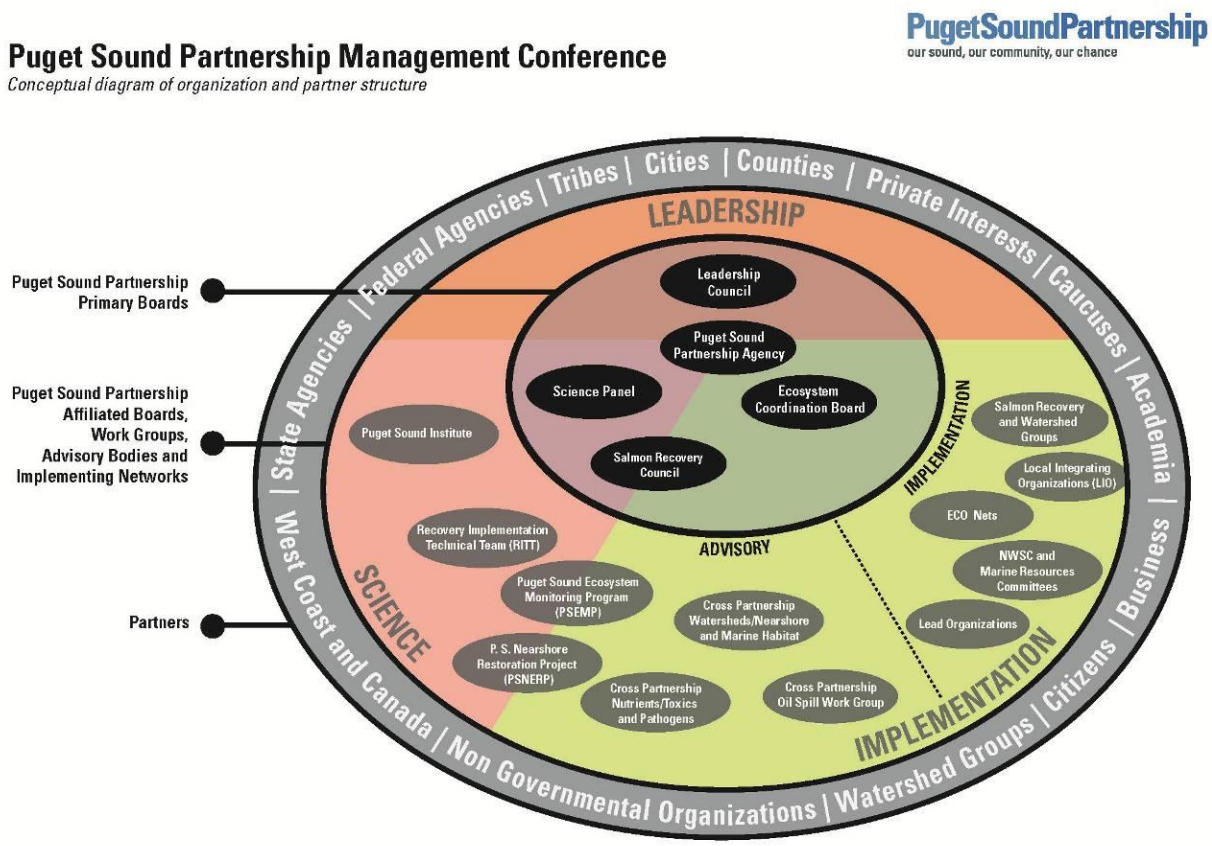
The Puget Sound Partnership is also a state agency. State statute defines composition and roles for key structural elements of the Puget Sound Partnership (RCW 90.71), including the Leadership Council, Ecosystem Coordination Board, Science Panel, and Executive Director. The Partnership also serves as the state's designated lead agency for Puget Sound salmon recovery under RCW 70.85.090.

As created, the Partnership is intended to be a multi-disciplinary, networked regional coalition. To fulfill this role, structures have evolved to provide specific coordination, advice, implementation and collaboration. Some elements, like the Education, Communication and Outreach Network (ECO Net) and Local Integrating Organizations were created by the Partnership. Others coalitions and groups existed prior to the Partnership or have been developed by partners engaged in Puget Sound recovery. These include but are not limited to the Puget Sound Institute, Puget Sound caucuses (federal, state, environmental, tribes), the Northwest Straits Commission, Lead Organizations which support implementation efforts across key topics, formal and informal interest groups, watershed groups, local government coalitions, and trans-boundary (US/Canada) work groups. The salmon recovery program includes the Salmon Recovery Council and its affiliated Recovery Implementation Technical Team (RITT), and watershed Lead Entities.

Under the National Estuary Program (NEP), a "Management Conference" is used to guide and direct the overall program of respective NEP organizations. By federal statue, the Management Conference includes the program administrator, representatives of state and nations, regional agencies, appropriate federal agencies, local governments, affected industries, academic institutions, and the public (CWA 320(c)).

For the purposes of the National Estuary Program, the Puget Sound Management Conference includes: the statutorily-described Partnership including the Puget Sound Partnership state agency, Leadership Council, Ecosystem Coordination Board, and Science Panel; and the broader partnership coalition that includes the Puget Sound caucuses affiliated with the Ecosystem Coordination Board, the Salmon Recovery Council, Northwest Straits Commission, implementing networks, formal and informal interest groups, watershed groups, individual local governments, and representatives from Canadian agencies.

The Management Conference relationship is shown in the following figure.



Partnership Structure as Defined by Statute

Partnership State Agency: An Executive Director with staff administers the Partnership. The Director acts as a critical link between the Leadership Council, Ecosystem Coordination Board, and Science Panel. The Director also communicates directly with other interests such as governments, the private sector, tribes, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, and citizens not specifically represented on the advisory boards. The Executive Director has supervisory responsibility for Partnership staff, is appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Leadership Council and serves in the Governor's cabinet. The Leadership Council may delegate functions to the Executive Director with the exception of developing or amending the Action Agenda. For additional detail on Partnership staff functions, see "Partnership Agency Structure" section below.

Leadership Council: This seven-member council sets policy and strategic direction for the Partnership. This includes adopting, revising, and guiding implementation of the Action Agenda, allocating funds for recovery efforts, providing progress and other reports, setting and implementing the accountability system, and promoting extensive public awareness, education, and participation in protection and recovery efforts. The Leadership Council serves as the regional salmon recovery organization for Puget Sound salmon species (except for Hood Canal summer chum). Members have staggered terms and are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the state Senate. Decisions are made by consensus. The Council has bylaws that guide its operations.

The Partnership statute identifies specific reporting and accountability responsibilities for the Leadership Council (RCW 90.71.350 and 370). These include:

- Achieving the Action Agenda. This includes developing standards and processes to determine whether implementing agencies are taking actions consistent with the Action Agenda and achieving the outcomes identified.
- Determining substantial non-compliance with the Action Agenda.
- Providing a forum for addressing and resolving problems, conflicts, or a substantial lack of progress in a specific area of implementation, or addressing issues that citizens or implementing entities bring to the Council.
- Making recommendations to the Legislature, Governor, implementing agency, local government or other appropriate entity for addressing and resolving conflicts, impediments, or deficiencies related to statues, rules, ordinances, or policies.
- Making recommendations to the Governor and Legislature for local or state administrative or legislative actions to address Action Agenda implementation barriers.
- By September 1 of each even-numbered year beginning in 2008, providing recommendations for funding necessary to implement the Action Agenda in the succeeding biennium to the Governor and Legislature. The 2008 report includes recommendations for project funding needed through 2020 to implement the Action Agenda.
- By November 1 of each odd-numbered year beginning in 2009, producing a *State of the Sound* report. [*Note that the Partnership has shifted the report to even numbered years so that the State of the Sound conclusions inform the Action Agenda and Biennial Science Work Plan updates*.]
- Reviewing state programs that fund facilities and activities that may contribute to Action Agenda implementation.

Ecosystem Coordination Board: This 27-member board advises and assists the Leadership Council. Their statutory duties (RCW.90.71.250) include assisting and advising the Leadership Council in preparing and implementing the Action Agenda, working with implementers to identify actions needed, seeking funding and the commitment of other resources for plan implementation, conducting public outreach and local implementation strategies, and actively encouraging collaboration and communication among public, private, non-governmental interests, and citizens.

The Board is focused on problem solving and the practical aspects of implementation, as well as assisting the Leadership Council in identifying areas of work that need emphasis. Serving as a broadly representative group of implementers, the Board provides critical advice to the Leadership Council and Executive Director on major strategic and implementation decisions. This includes considering and commenting on budgets, work plans, and future changes to the Partnership's strategic direction that arise from adaptive management. The Board can also discuss issues of concern to its members and their constituents, and make subsequent recommendations to the Partnership staff and Leadership Council for action. The Board has bylaws that provide operating guidance.

The Board is comprised of representatives of key implementing agencies or organizations, and by statute includes one representative from each of the seven geographic Action Areas (solicited from the Action Areas), two business representatives (appointed by the Leadership Council), two environmental representatives (appointed by the Leadership Council), three representatives of tribal governments in Puget Sound (invited by the Governor), one representative each for counties, cities, and port districts (appointed by the Leadership Council), three representatives of state agencies with environmental

management responsibilities (one of whom is the Commissioner of Public Lands), three representatives of federal agencies with environmental responsibilities (invited by the Governor), and four legislative liaisons (two appointed by the President of the State Senate, two appointed by the Speaker of the State House of Representatives). Board members represent key interests and are expected to get input from and relay information to their broader constituencies. The strength of the Ecosystem Coordination Board lies in its diversity. Differing opinions are respected and the Board can advise without having consensus. In providing input to the Leadership Council, the Board often represents the range of opinions represented by members.

Science Panel: A nine-member Science Panel was established in statute (RCW 90.71.280) provides independent, scientific advice to the Leadership Council. By statute, the panel is to be comprised of diverse disciplines ranging from biological and physical disciplines to social science and engineering. The Leadership Council has expanded the Science Panel to include two additional positions to increase diversity. The Panel assists the Leadership Council, Ecosystem Coordination Board, and Executive Director in carrying out the obligations of the Partnership. The Science Panel has assisted the Partnership in developing an ecosystem-level strategic science program, establishing indicators of ecosystem health, setting policy-based recovery targets. Additionally, the Science panel helps guide the Partnership's work in monitoring, modeling, data management, and research; recommending research priorities to fill knowledge gaps; developing and overseeing a competitive, peer-reviewed process for soliciting, strategically prioritizing, and funding research and modeling projects; providing input to the Executive Director in developing biennial implementation strategies; offering an ecosystem perspective on scientific work conducted in Puget Sound; and engaging regional scientific talent in Puget Sound recovery. The Panel has bylaws that guide its operations.

The Panel is specifically responsible for developing a regional monitoring program; developing a list of critical research needs; and preparing a Strategic Science Plan, Biennial Science Work Plan, and Puget Sound Science Update. The Panel also assists in preparing and updating the Action Agenda, as well as the *State of the Sound* report.

The Panel provides scientific advice to the Puget Sound Institute, a cooperative program between the Center for Urban Waters and the University of Washington Tacoma. The Puget Sound Institute's role in the management conference is to provide the capacity for rigorous, transparent analysis, synthesis, discussion and dissemination of science in support of the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound ecosystem. The Puget Sound Institute also holds a non-voting position as a member of the Science Panel.

The Leadership Council makes staggered term appointments to the Science Panel. Appointments are based on nominations, and are vetted by the Washington Academy of Sciences.

While not formally identified in statute, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council was developed as part of the regional process to implement the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. The Recovery Council formation was led by the former Shared Strategy for Puget Sound, to coordinate development of the regional recovery Plan. When the Shared Strategy for Puget Sound sunset at the end of 2007, the Puget Sound Partnership assumed the responsibility of supporting the regional salmon recovery structure. The Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council assists the Leadership Council in carrying out its salmon recovery responsibilities (RCW 70.85.090) by advising the Leadership Council on decisions relating to salmon recovery and the implementation of the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. Specific responsibilities include: advising the Leadership Council on setting policy direction for implementation, including

allocation of resources for habitat restoration and protection; developing and directing strategic approaches to near-term issues and actions, including adaptive management and monitoring; and holding others, and being held, accountable for implementation of the recovery plan. This role encompasses the habitat, harvest, and hatchery aspects of salmon recovery.

The 32 members of the Salmon Recovery Council include representatives of each of the 14 chapter areas (chosen by the groups themselves), state and federal agencies engaged in salmon recovery in the Puget Sound, tribes, and business and environmental interests. Whenever possible, the Salmon Recovery Council makes decisions through a consensus process, but will vote if necessary on time-sensitive issues or if consensus cannot be reached.

The Recovery Implementation Technical Team (RITT) is the regional technical team that supports implementation of the salmon recovery plan. The RITT advises the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council on technical issues. Work includes original design and analyses, independent review, literature review, and scientific interpretation of other studies. The Puget Sound Watershed Leads is a staff level regional group that helps develop and review actions for the Recovery Council. The Watershed Leads group consists of members of each of the fourteen watershed chapter areas, the fifteen lead entities in the Puget Sound, as well as supporting state agency staff.

Partnership Standing Sub-committees

As of April 2012, the Partnership has the following standing sub-committees and advisory groups. Members are drawn from the Partnership agency and leadership bodies above, as well as key partners with subject expertise and interest.

- **Monitoring Steering Committee:** Coordinates and develops an ecosystem monitoring program to evaluate progress towards ecosystem recovery and to improve the scientific basis for management actions.
- **Cross Partnership Oil Spill Work Group:** Provides independent advice and assessment of Washington State's oil spill programs and recommends necessary improvements.
- **Cross Partnership Strategic Advisory Groups:** Provide strategic advice on the Action Agenda update process, target setting and biennial science work plan; and on the EPA Lead Organization six-year strategies for a) protecting and restoring watersheds; b) nearshore and marine habitat; and c) prevent, reduce and control nutrients, toxic and pathogen loadings to Puget Sound.
- **Social Science / Social Strategies Advisory Committee:** Advises the Science Panel and staff on the application of the social sciences to advance Puget Sound recovery.

Local Implementation in Action Areas: The Partnership's authorizing statute (RCW 90.71.260) created seven action areas to help organize the work of protecting and restoring Puget Sound at the local level. While the action area concept is useful for sharing information and working to implement the Action Agenda and priority local actions, the Partnership has taken the concept a step further. The Partnership is working to help form Local Integrating Organizations (LIOs) at a scale that makes the most sense for Action Agenda implementation. In some areas, the LIO is at the action area level (e.g. Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, South Central, and South Sound) to become a LIO. In other areas (e.g. Whatcom and San Juan) a different geography was determined to be more useful. The Partnership is continuing to work with those areas where local communities are still deciding the right LIO geography and structure.

The purpose of the LIO is to identify locally relevant strategies and actions to implement the Action Agenda and accomplish the sound-wide objectives. LIOs are a coordinating body and each has different membership. Example members include salmon recovery watershed groups, marine resource committees, tribes, local governments, local utilities, farming interests, environmental interests and others. Composition of each group is included in their profile in the Action Agenda.

As of April 2012, those areas that have formed LIOs are:

Strait of Juan de Fuca: Strait Ecosystem Recovery Network
Hood Canal: Hood Canal Coordinating Council
South Sound: Alliance for a Healthy South Sound
South Central: South Central Puget Sound Caucus Group
Island: Island County/Watershed LIO
Whatcom: Consolidated WRIA 1 Joint Policy Boards
San Juan Islands: San Juan Action Agenda Oversight Group
Stillaguamish and Snohomish Watersheds: Snohomish/Stillaguamish LIO

Those areas that are still in formation are:

North Central/Kitsap County
Skagit Watershed/Skagit County

Ecosystem and Salmon Recovery: The Partnership's Ecosystem and Salmon Recovery team works to implement the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan and the Action Agenda in local communities. The team works with salmon recovery watershed groups, tribes, state agencies, federal agencies, local governments and non-profits around Puget Sound. See Action Agenda Section A.6 for more specific information on the responsibilities of this program. The team has also led the development of the Local Implementing Organizations.

Working groups and coalitions that support the statutory structure

The diversity of groups interested in Puget Sound ecosystem protection and recovery include governments, tribes, universities, businesses, ports, natural resource industries such as farming, forestry and fisheries, environmental, utilities, human health, education, tourism and recreation, and many others. The Puget Sound Partnership was created to engage public and private interests, both Soundwide and in local communities, in the long-term protection and recovery of the ecosystem. This includes coordinating activities, sharing expertise, facilitating recovery work, leveraging partnerships and resources, and enhancing the ongoing efforts in Puget Sound. Members of the Management Conference meet with partners collectively and individually. In addition to specific groups and collaborative partnerships mentioned in Sections A-D of the Action Agenda, the following are important elements of the overall Management Conference.

Lead Organizations for supporting implementation: Beginning in 2011, EPA provided Puget Sound Geographic Program funding to Washington state agencies and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission to serve as Lead Organizations to develop and implement multi-year strategies for supporting implementation of the Action Agenda through both directed and competitive sub-awards. The Lead Organizations include:

- Marine and nearshore protection and restoration (Departments of Fish and Wildlife and Natural Resources)
- Watershed protection and restoration (Departments of Ecology and Commerce)
- Toxics and nutrients prevention, reduction and control (Department of Ecology)
- Pathogen prevention, reduction and control (Department of Health)
- Managing Implementation of the Action Agenda (Puget Sound Partnership)
- Outreach and Stewardship (Puget Sound Partnership)
- Tribal Capacity and Implementation (Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission)

Puget Sound Tribes: The health of the Puget Sound is intrinsically linked to the physical and cultural health of Western Washington Tribes, as well as to tribal sovereignty. Indian tribes rely on the Puget Sound's natural resources for economic and subsistence purposes. Most of the Puget Sound tribes hold treaty-reserved rights to fish, hunt, and gather roots and berries throughout the Puget Sound Basin.

The Puget Sound Partnership is committed to acting consistently with tribal treaty rights, the federal trust responsibility to Indian tribes and tribal interests in planning and implementing the Action Agenda. The Partnership recognizes the Centennial Accord and is committed to the principles contained in it. The Partnership also recognizes the sovereign status of Federally Recognized Tribes and their unique government-to-government relationship with all federal agencies. While the Governor has appointed a Tribal leader to the Leadership Council and the Partnership includes tribal input on the Ecosystem Coordination Board and seeks additional input from the Tribal caucus, the Partnership understands that direct government-to-government communication with individual tribes is also necessary. The Partnership will recognize and foster the co-management relationship that is established between the tribes and state agencies. The Partnership expects its federal and state partners will also carry out their tribal trust responsibilities by working cooperatively with tribal governments to preserve and enhance our environment and to ensure that tribal treaty rights are upheld.

Since 2008, The Partnership and Tribes developed a set of protocols that created the Partnership Tribal Co-Management Council (PTCC). The purpose of PTCC is to provide an official forum for the early and frequent involvement of tribes in Partnership activities including policy and project development and prioritization. PTCC does not replace the need for federal and state agencies, including the Partnership, from establishing direct government-to-government relationships with each Puget Sound tribe.

Examples of ongoing collaboration with Puget Sound Tribes

The Partnership convenes PTCC meetings consistent with the agreed upon protocols in order to develop common funding, policy and projects to collaborate on over the course of the biennium.

The Partnership has a need and an obligation to consult with each tribe on an individual basis. This must be done at the executive director level even though daily relationships are nurtured and sustained with tribal staff through our ecosystem recovery program. The Partnership shall invite each Puget Sound tribe to consult on issues related to Puget Sound recovery and of mutual concern at least once per biennium. The Partnership works with the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission on this collaborative need.

The U.S. EPA and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission support the Coast Salish Gathering in order to encourage collaborative relationships between all levels of government on both sides of the US/Canadian border. The Coast Salish gathering has emerged as an important forum for

building collaborative relationships across the entire Salish Sea and should be stated as a strategy to nurture the success of that effort.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency fund Tribes with Puget Sound Geographic Program funds to participate in the implementation of priority actions in the Action Agenda and to participate in Action Agenda review and update processes. (EPA)

Federal Agencies: The federal caucus promotes information sharing, development of joint work priorities, and collaboration among federal agency leadership and staff. Thirteen federal agencies have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to commit to these working principles, and all federal agencies with Puget Sound interests are welcome to participate. Agencies include those with environmental and natural resource responsibilities such as NOAA, the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as those with local defense and security responsibilities such as the Coast Guard, Army, and Navy. The federal caucus has a work plan to guide their engagement with Puget Sound recovery efforts.

Examples of ongoing collaboration:

Regular meetings of the federal caucus

Maintaining a joint federal work plan that support implementation of priority recovery strategies and actions, including science and reporting. Use the Action Agenda to help set work plan priorities.

Increasing internal federal coordination and communication to efficiently implement Action Agenda priorities. Examples include: coordinating restoration and protection grants and other funding; improving government-to-government consultation with Puget Sound tribes on federal agency actions; and coordinating restoration-related permits.

Aligning federal agency budgets with priorities of the Action Agenda as described in Priorities A, B, C, and D.

Modeling stewardship behavior consistent with the priorities in sections A, B, and C of the Action Agenda

State Agencies: State agencies with natural resource and human health responsibilities meet to promote increased efficiency through consistent coordination, communication and program alignment via the State Caucus and Natural Resource cabinet. Participating agencies in the state caucus include, but are not limited to, the departments of Ecology, Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife, Commerce, Transportation, Health, State Conservation Commission, Recreation and Conservation Office, the Governor's Office, and the Office of Financial Management.

Local Governments: Much of the effort to protect and restore Puget Sound is and will continue to occur locally. Cities and counties are in many cases the frontline for addressing impacts—they develop and implement growth management plans and development regulations, manage surface water runoff, treat wastewater, and provide numerous benefits to citizens. Working cooperatively with cities and counties is essential for federal and state agencies, tribes, and non-governmental interests. In addition to participating as individual jurisdictions and in LIOs, counties work together through the Washington State Association of Counties and County Coastal Caucus and cities work together through the Association of Washington Cities.

Interest-based organizations and collaborations: There are numerous interest-based organizations at the Soundwide and local level. Many interest groups participate via existing associations and organizations, such as the Washington Forest Protection Association, diverse agricultural associations, boating interests, property rights interests, business and commercial interests, and many others.

Interest-based caucuses include:

- Environmental caucus. This caucus primarily includes groups with Soundwide environmental interests such as People for Puget Sound, Washington Environmental Council, The Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Land, American Rivers, and many others.
- Business caucus. Recovery and long-term protection of the Puget Sound ecosystem will only happen with expertise, contributions and business acumen of the private sector. Job creation, economic growth and stability and ecosystem markets are mutual interests of the partnership and the business community. The business caucus works primarily through the Association of Washington Business and is organized by the representatives on the Ecosystem Coordination Board.

Canada: Puget Sound is part of the Salish Sea that encompasses the Puget Sound of the United States and the Georgia Basin of Canada. Many pressures facing the Puget Sound ecosystem must be addressed on both sides of the border. Those pressures include the threat of oil spills, invasive species, wastewater, polluted runoff, air pollution, and climate change. Puget Sound recovery efforts are bolstered by close collaboration with our Canadian partners on scientific investigations, planning, and action implementation.

Environment Canada Pacific and Yukon Region (EC) and USEPA Region 10 have maintained a Statement of Cooperation (SOC) on the Salish Sea (Georgia Basin and Puget Sound) Ecosystem since 2000. The SOC, which outlines common goals and objectives, is an articulation of the importance of ecosystem-based partnerships in the region. It promotes closer Canada-US collaboration in addressing the transboundary environmental challenges confronting the future of this ecosystem. The SOC commits EC and the EPA to develop action plans every two years to guide coordination efforts and to report on progress. These action plans are developed through an interagency Working Group co-chaired by EC Pacific and Yukon Region and EPA Region 10 with representation from the Coast Salish Gathering Coordinators, the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Washington State Department of Ecology, the Puget Sound Partnership and the Northwest Straits Commission. The SOC and current action plan is available at http://www.epa.gov/pugetsound/partnerships/index.html.

Relations between the Province of British Columbia and Washington State are guided by an agreement signed by the Premier and Governor that created an Environmental Coordination Council. The Coastal and Oceans Task Force was created to enhance collaboration between the state and province on ocean health. The Partnership and the provincial Ministry of the Environment have been working with the SOC workgroup to coordinate the state/provincial work plan elements on transboundary marine restoration efforts with the federal level plan to the extent possible. Elements of that work plan may be incorporated into topic-specific strategies in the Action Agenda.

Examples of ongoing collaboration with Canada

Collaboration with Canada to host the Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference in Washington in 2013. The Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference is widely recognized as critical to collaboration on science and policy issues related to Salish Sea recovery. It is the primary conduit for coordination and collaboration between Washington State and British Columbia. It is also important to scientists and policy makers working on Puget Sound issues without a trans-boundary component. Each conference has a strong first nations/tribal component and is therefore vital for the incorporation of indigenous knowledge and values into ecosystem recovery efforts. The administrative lead for the conference needs to be determined.

Adoption of federal-state-provincial trans-boundary work plan and regular meetings to coordinate implementation of actions. (PSP, EPA)

The Partnership is investigating whether a Canadian federal or provincial government agency should participate formally or in an ad hoc way on the Science Panel and Ecosystem Coordination Board. A formal agreement could be developed with Canada in the future.

The Transboundary Ecosystem Indicators project was created to establish a common understanding of transboundary ecosystem priorities for action. Since its inception, two transboundary indicator reports were published in 2002 and 2005 to share knowledge on the health of the Puget Sound Georgia Basin. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10 and Environment Canada's Pacific and Yukon Region are in the process of updating these reports, expanding the suite of indicators and increasing its relevance to ecosystem health including human wellbeing.

During the 2012 update of the Action Agenda, the need for additional coordination and collaboration with Canada on toxics reduction was identified, as well as the potential exploration of cooperative baseline mapping such as using the BC Shorezone Mapping.

Other examples of collaborative efforts include the Coast Salish Gatherings, the Georgia Basin/Puget Sound International Airshed Strategy, the Pacific and Northwest Economic Region forum, and the Pacific Northwest Environmental Directors forum.

West Coast Collaboration: Puget Sound is also intricately related physically and politically to the Pacific Ocean. There are numerous on-going efforts to coordinate marine restoration efforts on the west coast of the United States. These include, but are not limited to:

State Ocean Caucus: The Department of Ecology convenes representatives from state agencies that play a role in the management of coastal areas.

West Coast Governor's Agreement: The WCGA establishes a framework for collaboration between Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska and British Columbia on a variety of issues including ocean health. The Department of Ecology also leads these coordination efforts.

The Pacific Coast Collaborative: similar to the West Coast Governor's Agreement and includes the Province of British Columbia.

Working with citizens: The Partnership recognizes that the actions of individual citizens are important in the overall effort to protect and restore Puget Sound. The Partnership works closely with citizens to promote extensive public awareness, education, and participation in Puget Sound recovery as outlined in the Partnership's enabling statute (RCW 90.71.230 (g)). See Action Agenda Section D.5-7 for more detail.

The Puget Sound Partnership supports grassroots activities to help inform, engage, and promote stewardship. The Partnership's Stewardship Program works both regionally and locally with ECO Net member organizations to build awareness and advance best management practices among Puget Sound

residents. The Partnership developed and maintains ECO Net, an active network of over 400 local education and outreach organizations who help to implement elements of the Action Agenda. The Partnership has also co-branded *Puget Sound Starts Here*, a regional media/social media campaign to increase the visibility of and engagement in Puget Sound recovery.

Working with academia: As part of science-based recovery, the Partnership, particularly the Science Panel, coordinates with academia. This coordination is called out in Section D4.1.2 of the Action Agenda in relation to the strategic science program.

II. Partnership Agency Roles and Structure

Roles of the Partnership Agency within the Management Conference

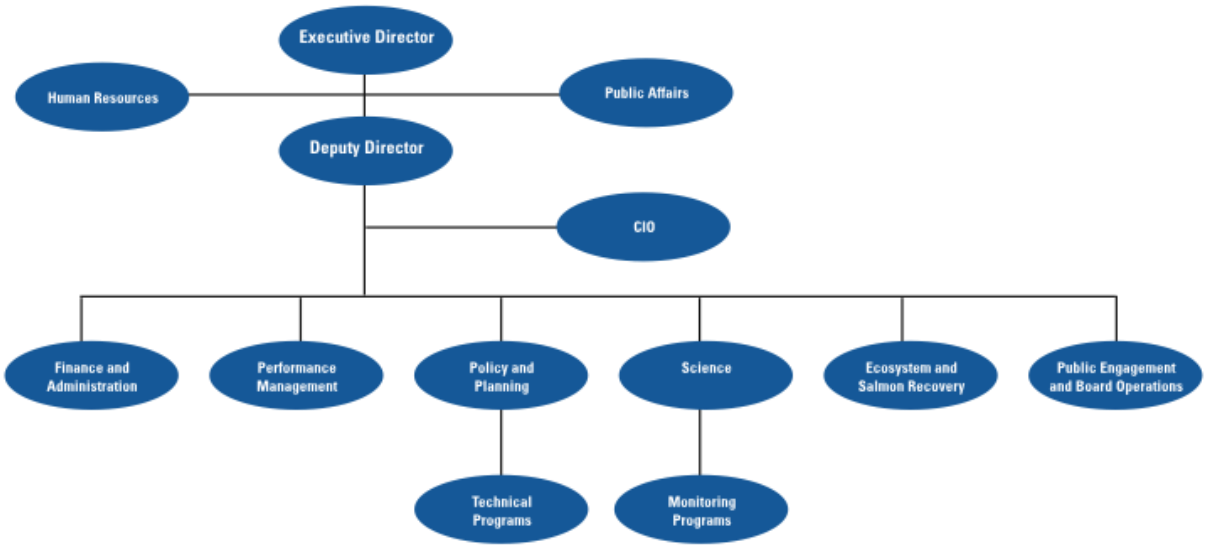
The Partnership has specific roles within the Management Conference. These roles are the backbone structure that makes the Management Conference function. Unique Partnership responsibilities are explained in Section D of the Action Agenda and include setting priorities through target-setting, adaptation of the Action Agenda, tracking and reporting on progress, implementing the strategic science program including the coordinated ecosystem monitoring program, and leading regional behavior change and stewardship efforts. In addition, the Partnership leads work to implement key elements of the salmon recovery program (see Action Agenda Section A.6) and leads select strategic policy initiatives (identified in Sections A-C of the Action Agenda).

Structure of the Partnership Agency

The Partnership agency is organized to successfully support long-term implementation of the Action Agenda and maintain the management conference. The Executive Director leads a team of six Departments: Finance and Administration, Performance Management, Policy and Planning, Science, Ecosystem and Salmon Recovery, and Public Engagement and Board Operations. Figure A.2 depicts the agency organization. Brief department descriptions follow.

Puget Sound Partnership
Agency Organization Chart

PugetSoundPartnership
our sound, our community, our chance



Executive Leadership. Provides strategic leadership and management oversight of the Puget Sound Partnership. This includes advancing the agency vision, building and maintaining strategic coalitions, and building momentum for decision-making and implementation across the Partnership boards and with external partners.

Finance and Administration. The Finance and Administration team manages the agency finances. The team has oversight of agency budgets, contracts, sub-awards, grants, and purchasing.

Performance Management. The Performance Management Team is responsible for overseeing the design and implementation of a performance management system for Puget Sound. This team leads data collection and reporting on implementation of actions and overall ecosystem recovery. For more information on specific functions, see Section D.3 of the Action Agenda.

Policy and Planning. The policy and planning team leads the adaptation work of the Action Agenda and leads key policy initiatives. The Partnership leads and engages on select strategic policy issues where regional leadership can provide consistency, bring an ecosystem perspective, advance the work beyond authorities of individual agencies, resolve conflicts, or are essential for the recovery of Puget Sound's ecosystem. These issues can be ongoing, emerging or time sensitive. Current policy assignments are identified in Sections A-C of the Action Agenda. Coordination with the EPA National Estuary Program and related agreements is housed in this department.

Science and Monitoring. The Science and Monitoring Program Team supports the Science Panel in the development and execution of a strategic science program, including the Ecosystem Monitoring Program and advancement of the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation in Puget Sound. See Section D. 4 for specific details.

Ecosystem and Salmon Recovery. The Ecosystem & Salmon Recovery team works with salmon recovery watershed groups, tribes, state agencies, federal agencies, local governments and non-profits around Puget Sound to implement the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. See Action Agenda Section A.6 for more specific information on the responsibilities of this program. The team has led the development of the Local Implementing Organizations to help integrate the local salmon recovery and other Puget Sound protection and restoration efforts. .

Public Engagement and Board Operations. The Public Engagement and Board Operations team is responsible for leading the stewardship strategies of the Action Agenda (see Action Agenda Section D5-7), supporting the work of the Partnership's boards, and managing the agency's graphics, web and social media. The team also coordinates graphic design, branding, web, and social media applications to stay connected with the public and our many partners. In addition, the team supports and facilitates the work of the Leadership Council, the Science Panel and the Ecosystem Coordination Board.

III. Management Conference Decision Making

The Leadership Council sets the strategic direction to guide the work of the Partnership and meet its statutory obligations. Prior to setting direction or making decisions, the Leadership Council is typically presented with a broad proposal or concept by the Executive Director and staff. As appropriate, the Leadership Council may request specific input, ask questions, or seek advice from the Ecosystem Coordination Board, Science Panel, or lead implementing agencies as well as organizations involved in Puget Sound recovery and interested members of the public. Depending on the issues and timing, special meetings or work sessions may be held to seek input from relevant experts and partners. Recommendations or suggestions from these discussions will be incorporated into a revised presentation to the Leadership Council. As much as possible, the meetings of the Ecosystem Coordination Board and Science Panel are staggered and structured to provide timely input to the Leadership Council.

Major decisions that use this approach may include annual and biennial work plans for Partnership activities, review of state agency budget requests and legislation, and Action Agenda adaptive management decisions that result in new and/or changed actions, particularly when resulting in a strategic directional shift or revision to the Action Agenda.

Using the Partnership's adopted Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation, Figure 3 illustrates a preliminary conceptual framework that guides decision-making within the Management Conference. The model depicts inputs from science, performance management and policy. Each of the partners in our region may play one or more of these roles depending on the decision that is under consideration. The conceptual framework will be expanded to include how additional tools and processes will specifically inform decision-making (e.g. monitoring data, public outreach, integration of existing regional and national data).

IV. Puget Sound National Estuary Program History

In 1985, the Washington State Legislature created the Puget Sound Water Quality Authority (Authority) to develop and oversee implementation of a management plan for Puget Sound (RCW 90.70). The Authority developed the first *Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan* in 1987. Congress established the National Estuary Program (EPA) in 1987 under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approved the *Puget Sound Management Plan* as the federal Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) for the basin in 1991. In July 1996, the authorizing legislation for the Puget Sound Water Quality Authority expired and the Washington State Legislature enacted the Puget Sound Water Quality Protection Act (RCW 90.71). Under this new law, the Puget Sound Water Quality Action Team and Puget Sound Council assumed the Authority's responsibilities, including review and adoption of the Puget Sound Management Plan.

In 2005, Governor Gregoire created a task force to develop recommendations for how best to protect and restore the health of Puget Sound's ecosystem while maintaining and promoting a vibrant economy. Also known as the Puget Sound Partnership, the task force recommended a new governance structure for Puget Sound to improve accountability for results and actions, among other program changes. In 2007, the Washington State Legislature amended RCW 90.71 to establish the Puget Sound Partnership as the entity to coordinate and lead the effort to protect and restore Puget Sound. In 2009, EPA approved the Action Agenda as the federally recognized CCMP for Puget Sound.

Appendix C:

NTA Table

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
A	1.1	Identify and prioritize areas for protection, restoration, and best suitable for (low impact) development.	1	Apply Watershed Characterization Results. By 2012, Ecology, in collaboration with Commerce, will support local and regional entities' use of the PSBC results by creating easy web access to the information and an interagency Watershed Technical Assistance Team and by 2013, The Watershed Technical Assistance Team, managed by Ecology, will develop draft solution templates and a decision-support framework which will guide watershed planning and land use decisions by local governments. Development will occur in coordination with Commerce, DFW, DNR, and local government representatives.	By 2012 PSBC data is available to all local governments and team established. By 2013, status of standard development and status of decision making framework. (Measure dates to be confirmed)	soundwide	Ecology	Commerce		
A	1.1	Identify and prioritize areas for protection, restoration, and best suitable for (low impact) development.	2	Web-Based Data Tool to Support Land Use Decisions. By December 2012, the Puget Sound Institute will work with the Puget Sound Partnership and other state, federal, Tribes, local, and academic partners to develop a web-based tool to improve and support spatial landscape data collection, sharing, and analysis to improve the ability of agencies to make land use decisions based on watershed assessments and other local characterizations.	Web-based tool completed by Dec 2012	soundwide	PSI			
A	1.1	Identify and prioritize areas for protection, restoration, and best suitable for (low impact) development.	WS 1	West Sound Inventory of Transportation Infrastructure Projects. By January 2013, the West Sound Watersheds Council and West Sound LIO will develop a process for the review of transportation infrastructure projects that addresses environmental impacts and key fish passage barriers.	Identify process for the review of transportation infrastructure projects that addresses environmental impacts and key fish passage barriers by January 2013.	local	West Sound Watersheds Council	West Sound LIO		
A	1.2	Support local governments to adopt and implement plans, regulations, and policies consistent with protection and recovery targets, and incorporate climate change forecasts.	1	Land Use Planning Barriers, BMPs and Example Polices. By December 2012, Ecology and Commerce, working with local governments, will identify the primary barriers to incorporating policies consistent with implementation of the Action Agenda into local land use planning and decisions and identify best practices and assistance needed to overcome these barriers. This will address implementation of protection strategies, encouraging compact growth patterns, increased density, water quality standards, redevelopment, and rural lands protection. By December 2013, Ecology and Commerce will distribute example growth policies that include best practices that are consistent with protection and recovery targets and the Growth Management and Shoreline Management Acts.	Example growth policies distributed or not; extent to which local land use planning and decision making become more consistent with the Action Agenda over time.	soundwide	Ecology	Commerce		
A	1.2	Support local governments to adopt and implement plans, regulations, and policies consistent with protection and recovery targets, and incorporate climate change forecasts.	2	Financial Support for GMA updates. Commerce will coordinate broad partner discussion of ways to promote state financial support for local governments for GMA comprehensive plan updates, implementation, training, and education. A proposal for financial support will be developed by December 2012 for discussion by the 2013 legislature.	A proposal for financial support for local governments for plan and regulatory updates, implementation, training, and education will be completed by December 2012 with a goal of adoption by June 2013.	soundwide	Commerce			
A	1.3	Improve, strengthen, and streamline	1	ECB Address Regulatory Exemptions. The ECB will address regulatory exemptions to provide effective oversight and mitigation	By September 9, 2012 identify any regulatory processes that are currently moving forward	soundwide	ECB			

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		implementation and enforcement of laws, plans, regulations, and permits consistent with protection and recovery targets.		sequencing for activities that impact the ecosystem.	and require immediate attention (e.g., the HPA rulemaking, SMP updates, NRCS practice standards for nutrient management and riparian buffers, and others), By December 2012 identify the statutes, regulations, policies that need to be changed, by June 30, 2013 develop the approach necessary to make the changes identified.					
A	1.4	Ensure full, effective compensatory mitigation for impacts that cannot be avoided.	HC 2	HCCC In Lieu Fee Mitigation. HCCC, in coordination with the US Navy and other partners, will implement the In Lieu Fee (ILF) Mitigation Program. HCCC, working with its partners in this process will be in position to implement high priority actions from the ILF for 2013 and beyond.	Complete ILF Mitigation Program by June 2012. HCCC, working with its partners in this process will be in position to implement high priority actions from the ILF for 2013 and beyond.	local	HCCC	US Navy		
A	2.1	Protect and conserve ecologically important lands at risk of conversion.	1	Community Forestry Conservation Act. DNR will work with Congress to encourage passage of the Community Forestry Conservation Act (HR 1982 and S 1105 of the 112th Congress), which would enable non-profit conservation organizations to use bonds to purchase private working forests for long-term environmental and economic sustainable management by 2013.	DNR seeks passage by December 2013	soundwide	DNR			
A	2.1	Protect and conserve ecologically important lands at risk of conversion.	2	Updated Avoidance and Minimization Guidance. Ecology will reinforce the importance of avoiding and minimizing impacts to wetlands, particularly those with high ecological value and that are difficult to replace, by developing and implementing updated avoidance and minimization guidance.	Guidance complete or not	soundwide	Ecology			
A	2.1	Protect and conserve ecologically important lands at risk of conversion.	3	Port Gamble Land Conservation: Fonterra, working in collaboration with Kitsap County, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and the Suquamish Tribe, will coordinate funding and participation to secure the conservation of ~7,000 acres of land near Port Gamble, including ~2 miles of shoreline by March 2013.	By August 2012, apply for state and federal funding. By March 2013, exercise option agreement.	soundwide	Fonterra			
A	2.1	Protect and conserve ecologically important lands at risk of conversion.	4	Funding Mechanism for Properties at Imminent Risk of Conversion. PSP will work with the ECB funding committee to consider the development of a funding mechanism to rapidly acquire properties with high ecological value and imminent risk of conversion by 2013	Discuss the issue with the ECB funding subcommittee by December 2012 and determine if a proposal should be developed. If a proposal is to be developed, new measures would be developed by February 2014	soundwide	PSP	ECB		
A	2.2	Implement and maintain priority freshwater and terrestrial restoration projects.	1	Prairie and Oak Woodland Restoration. WDFW in consultation with DNR, USFWS and Joint Base Lewis McCord, will implement priority prairie and oak woodlands restoration projects.	Number of priority projects implemented Milestones: Maintain a prioritized list of restoration activities. Work with South Sound partners to fund the restoration activities. Update list with completed action items.	soundwide	WDFW	DNR	USFWS	
A	2.2	Implement and maintain priority freshwater and terrestrial restoration projects.	WS 12	West Sound Priority Watersheds for Protection and Restoration. By February 2013, the Suquamish Tribe will develop a detailed protection and restoration plan for the upper Chico Creek watershed. By December 2013, the Tribe will seek funding to undertake similar work for the high priority, refugia Curley and Blackjack Creek watersheds.	By February 2013, protection and restoration plan for the Upper Chico Creek watershed, By December 2013, funding in place for plans for Curley and Blackjack Creek watersheds.	local	Suquamish Tribe			
A	2.3	Implement restoration		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of						

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		projects in urban and developed areas while accommodating growth, density, and infill development.		ongoing programs.						
A	3.1	Use integrated market-based programs, incentives, and ecosystem markets to steward and conserve private forest and agricultural lands.	1	Use of Agriculture Conservation Program Funds. By December 2013, the Conservation Commission will enhance use of conservation and habitat restoration program funding from a variety of sources, (i.e., CREP and EQUIP) that are currently underused by and not tailored for western Washington growers.	By August 15, 2012, the Commission will work with conservation districts to enhance the use of the Commission's Conservation Practice Data System (CDPS) for project identification. By Sept 30, 2012, 12 Puget Sound districts will enter data into the CPDS system (increase of 5 from present) and identify projects that, when implemented, will address threats to Puget Sound. By December 2013, there will be a 50 percent increase in the use of the CPDS to link projects to funding sources. By June 2013, the Commission will work with conservation districts, Ecology, federal agencies and others to identify opportunities for improvements to agriculture conservation program funding.	soundwide	WSCC			
A	3.1	Use integrated market-based programs, incentives, and ecosystem markets to steward and conserve private forest and agricultural lands.	2	Landowner Incentives for TDRs and Ecosystem Markets. Ecology and Commerce, in coordination with DNR and the State Conservation Commission, will provide technical support and fund local projects to identify and implement landowner incentives, including TDRs and ecosystem services markets.	Amount of technical support and local funding provided.	soundwide	Ecology	Commerce	DNR	WSCC
A	3.1	Use integrated market-based programs, incentives, and ecosystem markets to steward and conserve private forest and agricultural lands.	3	Forest Watershed Services. DNR will support pilot market transactions for delivery of watershed services from private forest landowners to downstream water beneficiaries in at least the Snohomish and Nisqually watersheds.	Two pilot transactions completed by December 2012	soundwide	DNR			
A	3.2	Retain economically viable working forests and farms.	1	Working Forest Strategy: DNR will lead a collaborative process to develop a comprehensive strategy for retaining economically viable, long-term working forestlands.	Initiate collaborative strategy by October 2013	soundwide	DNR			
A	3.2	Retain economically viable working forests and farms.	2	Agriculture Strategy. PSP, in collaboration with WSDA, Ecology, the Conservation Commission, and agricultural partners will develop a Puget Sound agricultural strategy by December 2013. This strategy will identify needs for maintaining the health of the industry, and key areas where the agricultural industry can contribute to the protection and restoration of Puget Sound. It will be included in the 2013 Action Agenda.	Convene an advisory committee and agree on scope and approach by September 2012; convene at least 3 workshops to solicit information from agricultural partners by March 2013 (north Puget Sound, south Puget Sound, peninsula), produce a draft strategy by July 2013 for inclusion in the 2013 draft Action Agenda; review the strategy with the Action Agenda and in at least three additional workshops with agricultural partners in October	soundwide	PSP	WSDA	Ecology	WSCC

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					2013. Include the final agriculture strategy in the 2013 Action Agenda update.					
A	4.1	Integrate growth, infrastructure, transportation, and conservation planning at sub-regional levels and across jurisdictions.	1	Regional Sustainable Communities Program: Commerce will develop a Soundwide program to undertake integrated regional planning that will guide state and local investments in ecosystem protection, land use, transportation and housing, similar to the federal sustainable communities program. Draft scoping document will be completed by January 2013 for discussion with the Leadership Council to advance for decision making.	Commerce will deliver a proposed program scope to Puget Sound Partnership by January 2013. Based on the scoping document and discussions with the Leadership Council, Commerce will develop additional milestones to advance the program by February 2013.	soundwide	Commerce			
A	4.2	Provide infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new and re-development within urban growth areas.		No near-term actions identified.						
A	4.3	Enhance and expand the benefits of living in compact communities.		No near-term actions identified.						
A	5.1	Improve data and information to accelerate floodplain protection, restoration, and flood hazard management.	1	Floodplain Protection and Policy Team Actions. PSP will advance floodplain protection and restoration by facilitating actions, policy changes, and program changes necessary to reduce critical barriers to habitat protection and restoration. Funding will be focused on the places that have the greatest potential to recover floodplain functions.	By December 2012, PSP convenes a Puget Sound Floodplain Protection and Recovery Policy Team to establish a working definition of 'floodplain' and 'floodplain function' in the context of the 2020 floodplains recovery target; By December 2012, work with local levee owners to identify the barriers to implementing levee setbacks and habitat friendly levee management practices and work with key parties to address barriers, including an evaluation of changes that could be made to PL84-99 that requires damaged levees to be reconstructed in place rather than use the funding to do a levee setback; By June 2013, identify the policy and program changes of federal, state and local flood risk management, flood mitigation and ecosystem protection and restoration programs to foster multi-objective floodplain management. By June 2013, identify floodplain areas; prioritize those most important for protection, restoration, farmland preservation or other compatible and non-compatible uses; and identify the implementation steps needed to protect functioning floodplain areas. By June 2013, draft an action plan to address the programs and target programmatic recommendations for legislative change, rule amendments, and administrative changes, needed to achieve the floodplains pressure reduction target using the results in the July	soundwide	PSP			

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					2010 "Floodplain Management: A Synthesis of Issues Affecting Recovery of Puget Sound" report and other relevant and timely information.					
A	5.2	Align policies, regulations, planning, and agency coordination to support multi-benefit floodplain management, incorporating climate change forecasts.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
A	5.3	Protect and maintain intact and functional floodplains.	1	FEMA Annual Reporting for NFIP BiOp. By 2012, FEMA will complete augmented annual reporting requirements relative to the obligations of the 122 communities in Puget Sound to abide by the NMFS NFIP BiOp, including policy sufficiency, implementation effectiveness, and on-the-ground implementation effectiveness.	(Status of FEMA reporting requirements) By 2012, FEMA reporting requirements are complete.	soundwide	FEMA			
A	5.3	Protect and maintain intact and functional floodplains.	2	CAO Updates on Frequently Flooded Areas. By 2013, Ecology, Commerce, and other interested state agencies will develop a strategy for and lead effective state engagement with local governments in the next round of CAO updates on frequently flooded areas.	By 2013, strategy is complete.	soundwide	Ecology	Commerce		
A	5.3	Protect and maintain intact and functional floodplains.	3	BiOp Compliance and Floodplain Target. By 2013, PSP will evaluate how BiOp compliance contributes to achieving the Floodplains target by December 2013. This includes policy analysis of jurisdictional compliance, development that has occurred since the BiOp, and recommendations for next steps.	By 2013, evaluation is complete.	soundwide	PSP			
A	5.3	Protect and maintain intact and functional floodplains.	4	Levee Vegetation. PSP will continue to work with the Army Corps of Engineers to craft a regional variance to their vegetation on levees policy.	By June 2013, new language for regional variance developed and adopted.	soundwide	PSP	USACE		
A	5.4	Implement and maintain priority floodplain restoration projects.	1	Prioritization of State Highways with Floodplain Impacts. WSDOT will identify and prioritize the state highway facilities (approximately 500 structures and 185 miles of highway) that have the biggest impacts on floodplain function and connectivity, including consideration of WSDOTs 2011 Climate Impacts Vulnerability Assessment Report, by December 2014 (or 18 months after funding is obtained)	By June 2013, obtain funding for the analysis. Complete the analysis and present the results to the Ecosystem Coordination Board and Leadership Council by December 2014. By February 2015, identify future actions and performance measures for integrating the prioritization work into the WSDOT decision-making process for repair and replacement projects.	soundwide	WDSOT			
A	5.4	Implement and maintain priority floodplain restoration projects.	2	Ag Land Ecosystem Services Markets. By December 2013, the State Conservation Commission, working with Conservation Districts and Watershed Groups and counties will have three pilot projects underway that demonstrate ecosystem services markets associated with flood hazard prevention and agricultural lands in floodplains	By November 2012, WSCC will have convened discussions and identified candidate areas; By December 2013, three pilot projects demonstrating ecosystem service markets for floodplains are in place.	soundwide	WSCC			
A	5.4	Implement and maintain priority	3	Candidate Areas for Land Swaps. The State Conservation Commission will work with conservation districts, agricultural	By December 2012, the Commission will convene interested parties in at least two	soundwide	WSCC			

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		floodplain restoration projects.		community, watershed planning groups, and local jurisdictions to use the outputs from the characterization work (A5.1 NTA 1) to identify potential land swaps (i.e., county land use and conservation districts) and identify candidate areas available to expand for agriculture outside of priority floodplain areas by June 2013.	organizing meetings to identify candidate areas. By June 2013, potential land swaps will be identified in five candidate areas available to expand for agriculture.					
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's three-year work plan.	1	Secure Annual Chinook Investment. PSP, in collaboration with the Salmon Recovery Council, will secure the annual investment as required to fully implement the approved Puget Sound Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan, and work to align that funding in support of the highest priority protection and restoration projects as identified by salmon recovery lead entities. This investment strategy will be developed as part of the overall Puget Sound recovery funding strategy.	By December 2013, the $120 million as estimated in 2005 is in place from a variety of federal, state, local and private sources. By January 2014, update the estimate needed to implement the plan and make the related administrative changes to the NOAA approved recovery plan, and adjust the performance measure to reflect the estimate. Obtain the new annual investment by December 2014.	soundwide	PSP			
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's three-year work plan.	2	Restoration Permit Barriers. By June 2014 identify and address barriers to faster permitting of salmon recovery restoration projects so that the majority of restoration projects can begin construction within one year of completing design and securing funding. By September of 2012 PSP will initiate this process and identify a lead and next steps.	By September 2012, PSP identifies a lead and by December 2012, works with that lead to complete a scope of work; By June 2013, at least three major barriers and ways to address them have been identified. By December 2013, steps to address the barriers are in place.	soundwide	PSP			
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's three-year work plan.	3	BNSF Railroad Cooperative Agreement. By December 2013, PSP, in collaboration with the Salmon Recovery Council, will develop a cooperative agreement with Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad to enable the implementation of high priority salmon recovery projects that intersect with the railroad right of way.	Convene a workshop with salmon recovery, other ecosystem recovery project implementers, and PSNERP to document progress to date with BNSF and identify next steps to develop an agreement by December 2012. Initial agreement framework with BNSF completed by June 2013. Cooperative agreement in place by December 2013.	soundwide	PSP			
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's three-year work plan.	SJI 9	San Juan County Lead Entity. San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery will target funding to highest Tier I salmon recovery projects between 2012-2014, as listed in the San Juan Salmon Recovery three-year work plan for WRIA 2. Projects include acquisition and conservation easements, protection and restoration actions	To be determined	local	SJC Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery			
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's three-year work plan.	STRT 1	Elwha River Ecosystem Recovery. Implement Elwha River Ecosystem Recovery Efforts and associated projects a. Stock preservation and weir operation b. Monitoring (adults, juveniles, smolts) c. Habitat restoration projects	Continuous weir operation and monitoring of salmonids (adults, juveniles, and smolts) on the Elwha River.	local	Elwha Fish Committee			
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's three-year work plan.	STRT 2	Straits Salmon Recovery Plans: Implement N. Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity (NOPLE) for Salmon and Hood Canal Coordinating Councils Lead Entity (HCCC-LE) 3-year Work Plans a. North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity (NOPLE) 3-year Work Plan b. NOPLE Elwha revegetation project c. NOPLE Dungeness River floodplain restoration, Phase II d. NOPLE Elwha Engineered Log Jams e. Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) LE 3-year Work Plan	Initiate or significantly advance all of the four specific Priority Actions identified by the Strait ERN for the Strait Action Area.	local	North Olympic Peninsula Lead Entity, Hood Canal Lead Entity			

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				f. HCCC LE Snow Creek and Salmon Creek estuary restoration						
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's three-year work plan.	HC 6	Hood Canal Salmon Recovery. Hood Canal Coordinating Council Lead Entity for salmon recovery will continue to target funding to highest Tier I salmon recovery projects, as listed in the Hood Canal Three Year Work Plan. Projects include acquisition, protection, and restoration actions.	To be determined	local	HCCC Lead Entity			
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's three-year work plan.	WS 9	West Sound SR3 Chico Creek culvert replacement. By December 2013, the West Sound LIO, in coordination with Washington Department of Transportation, will develop a funding strategy and schedule for replacing the SR3 culvert with a bridge on Chico Creek.	By December 2013, funding strategy and schedule completed.	local	West Sound LIO	WSDOT		
A	6.2	Implement the high priority salmon recovery actions identified in other parts of the Action Agenda and the Biennial Science Work Plan.	1	Implement the Puget Sound Federal Agency Action Plan. Federal agencies with authorities in Puget Sound will work to implement and account for actions listed in the federal agency action plan and matrix to protect and restore habitat and respond to the concerns raised by treaty tribes in western Washington.	By December 2012, EPA will work with Puget Sound Federal Caucus agencies to identify priority activities from the federal action plan and matrix which can be achieved in the near term and develop a tool for tracking and reporting on the progress of these actions. Work will also continue on all activities identified in the matrix.	soundwide	EPA			
A	6.2	Implement the high priority salmon recovery actions identified in other parts of the Action Agenda and the Biennial Science Work Plan.	2	Develop a State Authorities Matrix. PSP will lead a collaborative process with State Agencies to develop an authorities matrix in response to the Tribal Treaty Rights at Risk paper.	PSP will complete the matrix by March 2013.	soundwide	PSP			
A	6.3	Implement harvest, hatchery, and adaptive management elements of salmon recovery.	1	Implementation of Hatchery Actions. WDFW and the tribes, in coordination with NOAA Fisheries, will advance implementation of hatchery actions by completing and approving Hatchery Genetic Management Plans by December 2013.	By August 2012, co-managers (Tribes and WDFW) complete Hatchery Genetic Management plans (HGMPs) for at least the first ten key Puget Sound hatchery programs and submit them to NOAA Fisheries; By April 2013, NOAA-Fisheries issues permits for at least the first ten key HGMPs; By December 2012, Co-managers complete and submit the balance of the HGMPs to NOAA-Fisheries; By December 2013, NOAA issues hatchery permits for updated Hatchery Genetic Management Plans	soundwide	WDFW and Tribes as co-managers	Tribes		
A	6.3	Implement harvest, hatchery, and adaptive management elements of salmon recovery.	2	Salmon Recovery Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plans. PSP, in coordination with the Puget Sound Recovery Council and the Puget Sound Regional Implementation Technical Team (RITT), will facilitate and support salmon recovery watershed groups to complete and implement monitoring and adaptive management plans for each Puget Sound Salmon Recovery watershed chapters by June 2014. This is a condition of the approved Chinook Recovery Plan to improve the quality and success of plan implementation.	Monitoring and adaptive management plans for three watersheds by March 2013; implementation performance measures for these three watersheds by June 2013; Monitoring and adaptive management plans for remaining eleven watersheds by July 2014; Implementation performance measures for these eleven watersheds by September 2014. All fourteen watersheds will be complete with steps 1 and 2 of the RITT Framework (Step 1:	soundwide	PSP			

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					Modify the generic portfolio of elements (common framework) based on individual watershed chapter; Step 2: Develop conceptual model for watershed chapter by Dec 2012					
A	6.4	Protect and recover steelhead and other imperiled salmonid species.	1	Steelhead Population Identify Report and Viability Criteria. By July 2012, NOAA via the Puget Sound Steelhead Technical Recovery Team will finalize a population identification report and viability criteria for steelhead populations within the Puget Sound Steelhead Distinct Population Segment.	Steelhead population and identification report and viability criteria completed by July 2012.	soundwide	NOAA			
A	6.4	Protect and recover steelhead and other imperiled salmonid species.	2	Steelhead Recovery Plan. Complete development process for a Puget Sound steelhead recovery plan by 2015. PSP will assist and facilitate the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Council in the initial steps needed in order to submit a draft Puget Sound steelhead recovery plan to NOAA for federal review by December 2014. These plans will be inclusive and integrated and will look at various implementation actions to achieve recovery, including actions like the designation of Wild Steelhead Management Zones where consistent with the objectives identified in the watershed specific recovery plans. WDFW and the tribes, by agreement of the co-managers, will work to establish 3 streams (one in each Technical Recovery Team identified Major Population Group) where no juvenile hatchery steelhead would be released, no recreational fisheries for steelhead would occur, and habitat protection and restoration actions would be accelerated. This early steelhead recovery action would consider information already compiled for the Steelhead Recovery Plan that is under development.	PSP to convene meetings to identify steelhead recovery plan lead, plan costs and funding by October 2012, RFP out to draft chapters for populations by December 2012, Chapters for 2-5 populations completed by July 2013, and remaining chapters drafted by July 2014 with Plan submitted to NOAA by December 2014.	soundwide	PSP	SRC		
A	6.4	Protect and recover steelhead and other imperiled salmonid species.	WS 11	West Sound Steelhead Recovery Chapter. By July 2013, the West Sound Watersheds Council will develop a local chapter of a Steelhead Recovery Plan. The Council will propose a budget and implementation strategy for its local chapter of the Recovery Plan by December 2013.	Local chapter developed by July 2013, budget and implementation strategy for local chapter by December 2013.	local	West Sound Watersheds Council			
A	6.5	Maintain and enhance the community infrastructure that supports salmon recovery.	1	Lead Entity and Partner Funding Strategy. By December 2013, PSP in collaboration with the Salmon Recovery Council and RCO, will identify a funding strategy and approach to support salmon recovery lead entities and the associated partner programs essential to implementing the salmon and steelhead recovery.	Strategy and approach completed by December 2013	soundwide	PSP			
A	7.1	Update Puget Sound instream flow rules to encourage conservation	1	Set Instream Flows in Priority Watersheds. Ecology, with support from DFW, will by 2020 set flow rules in the remaining priority Puget Sound watersheds that currently do not have instream flow rules: 1) Dungeness River portion of WRIA 18 (currently in progress – to be completed by 2013); 2) WRIA 16; 3) The western portion of WRIA 17 (Sequim Bay watershed); and 4)The western portion of WRIA 18 (Elwha-Morse watershed planning area). Priority will be given to critical basins or those with known significant problems meeting instream or out-of-stream demands. Note that including the Elwha River in an instream flow rule may be delayed because of the need to develop a method to determine and set instream flows	Done or not	soundwide	Ecology	WDFW		

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				in the Elwha after dam removal and river stabilization.						
A	7.1	Update Puget Sound instream flow rules to encourage conservation.	2	PEP Development and Implementation. Ecology will develop and implement the comprehensive basin flow protection and enhancement programs (PEP) called for in the recovery plans for Puget Sound Chinook and Hood Canal/Strait of Juan de Fuca summer Chum. By 2014 Ecology will identify near-term flow recovery targets and initiate a PEP program for a high priority watershed.	Done or not	soundwide	Ecology			
A	7.1	Update Puget Sound instream flow rules to encourage conservation.	3	Water Code Compliance and Enforcement. Ecology will establish a strong program for Puget Sound watersheds to increase water code compliance and enforcement. This program will include the creation of Ecology "compliance officer" staff positions. These positions would be similar to "water masters" used in other parts of the state, but also different because of the absence of adjudication and increased focus on mitigation strategies. By 2013, Ecology will develop a program plan to meet this goal. This plan will include identifying funding sources, a schedule, duties, and geographic jurisdiction for compliance officers, who will be local contacts to water users, provide a local compliance presence, protect the resource, support mitigation, reduce water use, and protect senior water rights, including instream flows.	Done or not	soundwide	Ecology			
A	7.1	Update Puget Sound instream flow rules to encourage conservation.	STRT 6	Strait Instream Flow Rules. Adopt and/or implement Instream Flow Rules for Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 17, 18 East, 18 West, and 19 a. Adopt and implement Dungeness Instream Flow and Water Management Rule b. WRIA 18 East stream flow improvements c. Implement WRIA 17 Instream Flow and Water Management Rule d. Adopt Instream Flow Rules for WRIA 18 West e. Adopt Instream Flow Rules for WRIA 19	Initiate or complete 66% of the Priority Actions identified by the Strait ERN for the Strait Action Area	local	Ecology			
A	7.2	Decrease the amount of water withdrawn or diverted and per capita water use.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
A	7.3	Implement effective management programs for groundwater.	1	Exempt Wells. Ecology will work with Tribal Nations, local governments, and other partners to develop and support a consistent approach to making decisions about exempt wells, and to ensure that both the physical and legal availability of water is considered in decisions. This will include workshops on exempt well issues to be completed by 2013.	Done or not	soundwide	Ecology			
B	1.1	Use complete, accurate, and recent information in shoreline planning and decision making at the site-specific and regional levels.	1	Integrated Nearshore Priorities. PSP will lead the integration of existing science-based, geographic priorities for nearshore protection, restoration, enhancement and managed growth by July 2014. This includes identifying areas where local inventories and sediment supply priorities overlap with high-value areas for salmon, shellfish, and other natural resources at the drift-cell scale. The outcome of this effort will be agreed upon maps or other	By December 2012, PSP will convene an interagency workgroup and complete scoping for the technical work of integration; Data integration work complete by August 2013 and quality control checks and revisions by December 2013. The integrated product, including data and maps, are presented to all	soundwide	PSP			

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				documents showing the science-based priorities for protection, restoration, enhancement, and managed growth at a drift cell (or below) scale, as well as outreach to implementers to consider this information as part of prioritization efforts including capital projects.	salmon recovery watersheds, LIOs and local governments by June 2014.					
B	1.1	Use complete, accurate, and recent information in shoreline planning and decision making at the site-specific and regional levels.	2	Human Use Patterns in Marine Areas. Ecology will identify human use patterns for marine areas in Puget Sound by 2013, to support marine spatial planning.	Human-use mapping completed by June 30, 2013.	soundwide	Ecology			
B	1.1	Use complete, accurate, and recent information in shoreline planning and decision making at the site-specific and regional levels.	WS 3	West Sound Eelgrass and Forage Fish Surveys. By 2013, The West Sound Watersheds Council, in coordination with the Suquamish Tribe, DNR, and others, will develop and implement periodic surveys of eelgrass and forage fish spawning habitat under a scientifically rigorous methodology, and update spawning habitat maps	To be determined	local	West Sound Watersheds Council	Suquamish Tribe		
B	1.2	Support local governments to adopt and implement plans, regulations, and policies that protect the marine nearshore and estuaries, and incorporate climate change forecasts.	1	Update Local Shoreline Master Programs. Ecology will provide funding and, with WDFW, technical assistance to local jurisdictions to update local shoreline master programs by current deadlines, with all updates complete by 2014. A key deliverable for Ecology and local governments is to implement SMPs in a manner that validates achievement of no net loss of ecological function and guides Puget Sound toward shoreline armoring target.	To be determined	soundwide	Ecology	WDWF		
B	1.2	Support local governments to adopt and implement plans, regulations, and policies that protect the marine nearshore and estuaries, and incorporate climate change forecasts.	STRT 4	Straits Shoreline Master Programs. Shoreline Master Program Updates, Implementation, and Intergovernmental Coordination (Jefferson County, Clallam County and cities of Port Townsend, Sequim, and Port Angeles) a. City of Port Townsend SMP – stormwater education b. City of Port Townsend SMP – bulkhead removal c. City of Port Townsend SMP – restore native marine riparian vegetation d. City of Port Angeles SMP Update e. City of Sequim SPM Update f. Jefferson County SMP – Annual Restoration Planning Summit g. Jefferson County SMP – Assess shoreline restoration progress h. Jefferson County SMP – Identify and implement shoreline armoring, riparian enhancement, fill removal and culvert replacement projects i. Jefferson County SMP update j. Clallam County SMP implementation k. Clallam County SMP adaptive management l. Clallam County SMP update m. Ecosystem valuation n. Enhanced shoreline protection o. Finfish aquaculture speaker forum	Recommended Option: Develop the economic baseline (Ecosystem Valuation) for the ecosystem functions that will be monitored by the No Net Loss indicators for all 5 local jurisdictions within the Strait Action Area; Alternative Option: Initiate or complete 30% of the new Priority Actions identified by the Strait ERN for the Strait Action Area	local	Strait ERN			

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B	1.2	Support local governments to adopt and implement plans, regulations, and policies that protect the marine nearshore and estuaries, and incorporate climate change forecasts.	WS 2	West Sound SMP update alternatives to shoreline armoring. During the Shoreline Master Program (SMP) update process for all North Central / West Sound jurisdictions in 2012-13, the West Sound Watersheds Council will ensure that restoration plans for every SMP include alternatives to traditional shoreline armoring, and incentives for the removal of existing armoring.	The goal is for no net gain in shoreline armoring within any West Sound jurisdiction over the next two years.	local	West Sound Watersheds Council			
B	1.3	Improve, strengthen, and streamline implementation and enforcement of laws, regulations, and permits that protect the marine and nearshore ecosystems and estuaries.	1	HPA Capacity Effectiveness. By December 2012, WDFW will use the results of a LEAN analysis to apply existing and new HPA capacity to more effectively protect fish life.	Complete LEAN process and begin to implement recommendations by December 2012.	soundwide	WDFW			
B	1.3	Improve, strengthen, and streamline implementation and enforcement of laws, regulations, and permits that protect the marine and nearshore ecosystems and estuaries.	2	Hydraulic Code Rules Revision. By December 2014, WDFW will use best available science to revise Hydraulic Code Rules (chapter 220-110 WAC) and clarify conditions under which hydraulic projects must be conducted to prevent or mitigate the impacts to fish life and habitat.	Rulemaking complete	soundwide	WDFW			
B	1.3	Improve, strengthen, and streamline implementation and enforcement of laws, regulations, and permits that protect the marine and nearshore ecosystems and estuaries.	SJI 7	SJI Technical Assistance. San Juan County Community Development and Planning Department (CDPD) and the Town of Friday Harbor will make ongoing technical assistance (best management practices) available on-site to 100% of permit applicants, with a goal of 75% of customers avoiding hard armoring or otherwise implementing soft armoring techniques by 2014. This work will leverage the effort underway via EPA grant funding and shoreline workshops coordinated by Friends of the San Juans, San Juan Islands Conservation District, and Washington Sea Grant.	Technical assistance (best management practices) available on-site to 100% of permit applicants, with a goal of 75% of customers avoiding hard armoring or otherwise implementing soft armoring techniques by 2014	local	SJC			
B	1.3	Improve, strengthen, and streamline implementation and enforcement of laws, regulations, and permits that protect the marine and nearshore ecosystems and estuaries.	SJI 8	SJI Technical Assistance Capacity. San Juan Community Development and Planning Department (CDPD) and the Town of Friday Harbor will provide capacity for technical assistance related to compliance with environmental regulations by 2013.	To be determined	local	SJC			
B	2.1	Permanently protect priority nearshore	1	Protect 10% of Bluff-Backed Beaches. PSP will promote acquisitions, easements, or other protective covenants to permanently protect	By Sept 2012, identify location of bluff-backed beaches with high sediment supply and	soundwide	PSP			

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		physical and ecological processes and habitat, including shorelines, migratory corridors, and vegetation particularly in sensitive areas such as eelgrass beds and bluff backed beaches.		at least 10% of bluff-backed beaches with high sediment supply or other priority nearshore habitats facing potential shoreline development pressure by June 2014.	development pressure or other priority nearshore habitats facing development pressures; By December 2012, convey the location information to salmon recovery watershed groups and LIOs for consideration; By December 2012, convene at least one meeting with each Action Area (LIO) with bluff backed beaches; By May 2013, identify candidate locations and local projects, and incorporate into salmon recovery three year work plans if appropriate for each area. Capital projects awarded grants by March 2014. By June 2014, any new regulatory protections are in place. By August 2014, 10 % of the bluff-backed beaches with high sediment supply or priority nearshore habitats facing development pressure are protected.					
B	2.1	Permanently protect priority nearshore physical and ecological processes and habitat, including shorelines, migratory corridors, and vegetation particularly in sensitive areas such as eelgrass beds and bluff backed beaches.	2	Community Use Dock Incentives. For state-owned aquatic lands, DNR, in consultation with WDFW and Ecology, will identify potential permit, economic, and social incentives for encouraging community use docks as an alternative to single family docks by July 2013.	Incentives identified by July 2013.	soundwide	DNR	WDFW	Ecology	
B	2.1	Permanently protect priority nearshore physical and ecological processes and habitat, including shorelines, migratory corridors, and vegetation particularly in sensitive areas such as eelgrass beds and bluff backed beaches.	3	Overwater Structures Design Guidance. DNR, in consultation with the Aquatic Habitat Guidelines Interagency Group, will publish design guidance on construction, repair and rebuilding of overwater structures to increase light by 2013.	Guidance adopted by 2013.	soundwide	DNR			
B	2.1	Permanently protect priority nearshore physical and ecological processes and habitat, including shorelines, migratory corridors, and vegetation particularly in sensitive areas such as eelgrass beds and bluff backed beaches.	SJI 10	San Juan Lead Entity Shoreline Protection. San Juan County Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery will identify priority habitats for acquisition by 2013 in updates to the Salmon Recovery strategy, and will lead acquisition of, or establishment of conversation easements for 25% of priority habitat shoreline miles with willing sellers/owners by 2014.	Identify priority habitats for acquisition by 2013 in updates to the Salmon Recovery strategy, lead acquisition of, or establishment of conversation easements for 25% of priority habitat shoreline miles with willing sellers/owners by 2014.	local	SJC Lead Entity for Salmon Recovery			
B	2.2	Implement prioritized	1	Implementation of Projects Identified by PSNERP. By December	Number of projects funded; number	soundwide	WDFW	USACE		

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		nearshore and estuary restoration projects and accelerate projects on public lands.		2014, DFW and the Corps will advance implementation of projects identified by Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project (PSNERP), including those described in the Strategic Restoration Conceptual Engineering Final Design Report. Implementation will occur both through Corps programs as anticipated through the General Investigation process, and through other non-Corps federal, state, tribal and local programs by 2013.	implemented; amount of various nearshore habitats restored Milestone: Final Feasibility Report for the PSNERP GI is completed by August 31, 2012, advancing projects for construction authorization through the Corps process.					
B	2.2	Implement prioritized nearshore and estuary restoration projects and accelerate projects on public lands.	2	State Parks Nearshore Restoration. State Parks will identify opportunities to provide nearshore restoration by December 2012. Based on this assessment, State Parks will refine its performance measures for this action including setting semi-annual estimates of the numbers of projects or linear feet to be restored by March 2013. By December 2015, State Parks will restore nearshore habitat identified, including removal of hard armoring at state parks.	By December 2012, identify opportunities; By March 2013, identify numbers of projects or linear feet target; By December 2015, complete projects.	soundwide	Parks			
B	2.2	Implement prioritized nearshore and estuary restoration projects and accelerate projects on public lands.	3	Prioritizing Restoration on State-Owned Aquatic Lands. DNR will develop a strategy to prioritize restoration projects on state-owned aquatic lands including those within protected landscapes such as Aquatic Reserves to ensure maximum long-term benefit from habitat restoration.	DNR restoration project prioritization criteria developed by 2013 (done or not), List of near and long-term projects developed by 2014 (done or not).	soundwide	DNR			
B	2.2	Implement prioritized nearshore and estuary restoration projects and accelerate projects on public lands.	4	Creosote Piling Inventory and Removal. DNR will complete a derelict creosote piling inventory of Puget Sound. DNR has removed 10,000 pilings since 2007 and will remove an additional 3,000 pilings by 2017, prioritizing removals near important herring spawning beds.	Inventory completed by 2013 (done or not); 3,000 piling removed by 2017 (done or not).	soundwide	DNR			
B	2.3	Remove armoring, and use soft armoring replacement or landward setbacks when armoring fails, needs repair, is non protective, and during redevelopment.	1	Homeowner Incentives for Landward Setbacks. Building on work done to date, PSP will convene a process with partners to develop and recommend incentives that help homeowners permanently remove armoring and encourage setback of houses by June 2014. Incentives could include, but would not be limited to financial, regulatory, low interest loans or grants. This work will help restore nearshore processes, promote landward retreat of homes facing sea level rise, and promote progress toward shoreline armoring target.	By December 2012, identify the group and complete the scoping process including holding at least two meetings with partners; By June 2013, complete technical steps including identifying where to target the program for highest ecological value; By December 2013, identify draft possible incentive options for discussions; By June 2014, present options and recommendations to ECB and Leadership Council including miles of bulkheads that could be replaced with soft armoring or setbacks and a homeowner outreach plan.	soundwide	PSP			
B	2.4	Implement a coordinated strategy to achieve the 2020 eelgrass recovery target.	1	Eelgrass Recovery Target Strategy. DNR, working in collaboration with PSP, will convene partners in state and local government, Tribes, the federal agencies, BC Canada, and non-governmental and business groups to develop a broad-based strategy to achieve the 2020 eelgrass recovery target and track progress.	Strategy options identified by Dec 2012, Strategy developed by September 2014 (done or not).	soundwide	DNR	PSP		
B	2.4	Implement a coordinated strategy to achieve the 2020 eelgrass recovery target.	2	Identification of Eelgrass Restoration Sites. DNR will identify and recommend sites that are suitable for eelgrass restoration in Puget Sound. Sites will be selected using habitat suitability analysis, hydrodynamic modeling, and eelgrass resilience to local stressors. This will include identification of sites on state-owned aquatic lands with a focus on areas with long-term protections already in place.	Maps defining potential eelgrass restoration sites; site evaluations; final recommendations – completed by May 2014 (done or not); state aquatic land work complete by July 2014 (done or not).	soundwide	DNR			

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B	3.1	Protect intact marine ecosystems particularly in sensitive areas and for sensitive species.	1	Marine Protected Area Effectiveness. By June 2014, PSP, in collaboration with WDFW, and DNR will identify the threats, coverage gaps, and conservation concerns addressed by existing Puget Sound marine protected areas and assess the potential effectiveness of these MPAs to protect threatened species and habitats, including rockfish and forage fish.	Produce a written summary of threats and conservation concerns addressed by current MPAs by September 2012; Complete an assessment of effectiveness and coverage gaps by September 2013. PSP delivers recommendations to managing agencies to improve overall coordination and design of MPA network by June 2014.	soundwide	PSP	WDFW	DNR	
B	3.1	Protect intact marine ecosystems particularly in sensitive areas and for sensitive species.	2	Outfall Strategy on State-Owned Aquatic Lands. DNR, in collaboration with Tribal Governments, Ecology, DFW, and DOH, will develop and implement a strategy to reduce impacts from outfalls on state-owned aquatic lands in Puget Sound.	Strategy development, including an implementation work plan, will be complete by December 2013	soundwide	DNR	Ecology	DFW	DOH
B	3.2	Implement and maintain priority marine restoration projects.	1	Legacy Net Removal: The Northwest Straits Foundation will work with WDFW, DNR, tribes, fishers and others to remove approximately 500 known remaining legacy nets in shallow sub-tidal waters by December 2013.	By December 2012, approximately 250 nets will be removed from waters of Island, San Juan, and Kitsap Counties. By August, 2013, approximately 170 nets in Whatcom County will be removed. By December 2013, remaining nets in Hood Canal and other counties will be removed.	soundwide	NWS Fdn	WDFW	DNR	
B	3.2	Implement and maintain priority marine restoration projects.	2	Deep Water Net Removal: The Northwest Straits Foundation will complete development and at least one pilot implementation of a new methodology for deep-water net removal by December 2013. To date, approximately 130 nets are known to exist in Puget Sound in waters deeper than 105'. These nets may be degrading important habitat for listed rockfish species. Pilot removal operations will focus on concentrations of known deepwater nets in documented rockfish habitat in the San Juan Islands.	By December 2012, identify known deepwater nets for pilot removal operations. By September 2013, develop up to three possible removal options in partnership with WDFW, DNR, NOAA, tribes, fishers, and others. By December 2013, pilot chosen removal option on identified nets.	soundwide	FWS Fdn			
B	4.1	Use, coordinate, expand, and promote financial incentives and programs for best practices at ports and in the marine industry that are protective of ecosystem health.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
B	4.2	Increase access to and knowledge of publically owned Puget Sound shorelines and the marine ecosystem.	1	State Parks Interpretive Experiences. Increase passive, active and virtual interpretive experiences on Puget Sound ecology, threats, vital signs, and recovery actions at State Parks and other publically owned lands that provide access to Puget Sound. Maximize opportunities to connect Park visitors with the regional ecosystem recovery effort.	By December 2012, review existing interpretive plans for Puget Sound interpretive experience opportunities. By June 2013, identify potential funding sources for implementation of unfunded elements identified through interpretive plan review. Future metrics will depend on acquisition of funding.	soundwide	Parks			
B	5.1	Implement species recovery plans in a	1	Develop and Implement Species Plans. Develop (where necessary) and implement actionable plans for imperiled Puget Sound species	Number of actionable plans for imperiled species currently lacking such plans	soundwide	DFW			

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		coordinated way.								
B	5.1	Implement species recovery plans in a coordinated way.	2	Fish and Wildlife Action Plan. WDFW, in coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, will complete a Fish and Wildlife Action Plan for Puget Sound by June 30, 2013. This action will carry out the agency's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy in the Puget Trough, Cascades and Northwest Coast eco-regions to integrate terrestrial and aquatic species specific recovery plans, existing management tools, and interagency conservation plans into a unified ecosystem approach to set priorities focused on conserving and restoring critical habitat, improve biodiversity protection and restoration efforts and better coordinate them.	A completed Fish and Wildlife Action Plan for Puget Trough by June 30, 2013	soundwide	WDFW	USFWS	NOAA	
B	5.2	Create a more integrated planning approach to protect and enhance biodiversity in the Puget Sound basin.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
B	5.3	Prevent and rapidly respond to the introduction and spread of terrestrial and aquatic invasive species.	1	Invasive Species Baseline Assessment. By December 2014, the Invasive Species Council, in consultation with WSDA, will expand its baseline assessment to include an additional 15 of the Council's priority invasive species. The assessment provides locations of species, details about management programs, and identifies gaps that exist.	25% complete (Sep 30, 2012); 31% complete (Dec 31, 2012); 38% complete (Mar 31, 2013); 44% complete (Jun 30, 2013); 44% complete (Sep 30, 2013); 56% complete (Dec 31, 2013); 69% complete (Mar 31, 2014); 88% complete (Jun 30, 2014); 88% complete (Sep 30, 2014); 100% complete (Dec 31, 2014)	soundwide	ISC	WSDA		
B	5.3	Prevent and rapidly respond to the introduction and spread of terrestrial and aquatic invasive species.	2	Invasive Species Early Detection and Monitoring. By June 2014, the Invasive Species Council, in consultation with WSDA, will develop an early detection and monitoring program plan for priority invasive species in Puget Sound. The Council will coordinate the plan and implementation efforts with the Puget Sound Coordinated Ecosystem Monitoring Program.	Plans will be developed for five species. Secure funding by March 2013; Issue request for proposal. Hire contractor by June 2013; Identify existing invasive species monitoring efforts and protocols used in Puget Sound by December 2013; Develop conceptual monitoring plan that identifies targeted species and locations, and estimated costs to implement by June 2013; Seek funding opportunities to implement monitoring plan by October 2014	soundwide	ISC	WSDA		
B	5.3	Prevent and rapidly respond to the introduction and spread of terrestrial and aquatic invasive species.	3	Managing Invasive Species On/In Boats and Ships. DFW will prepare implementable recommendations for managing invasive species transported on and in the hulls of recreational watercraft and commercial ships.	Complete a management plan with recommendations by June 30, 2015 Milestones: Issue request for proposals and select contractor: June 2012, complete assessment of non-indigenous marine species in Puget Sound: December 2012; Develop/identify standard methods for designating high-risk watercraft in Puget Sound: June 2013; identify BMPs for in-water watercraft cleaning: December 2013; Identify other non-watercraft biofouling vectors for future research: 6/30/2014; Draft	soundwide	DFW			

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					management plan reviewed by stakeholder group and Washington Invasive Species Council: December 2014					
B	5.3	Prevent and rapidly respond to the introduction and spread of terrestrial and aquatic invasive species.	4	Ballast Water Treatment effectiveness. By June 2015, DFW will complete an assessment of and make recommendations to improve the effectiveness of open sea exchange and treatment in meeting state ballast water standards.	Complete report and make available to resource managers and the public by June 30, 2015. Milestones: - Issue sub-award to University of Washington to analyses samples and conduct data analysis: 12/31/2012 - University competes analysis of archived samples and identifies research gaps: 6/30/2013 - WDFW collects new samples to fill research gaps: 12/31/2013 - Draft report reviewed by state Ballast Water Work Group: 12/31/2014	soundwide	DFW			
B	5.3	Prevent and rapidly respond to the introduction and spread of terrestrial and aquatic invasive species.	5	Zebra/Quagga and New Zealand Mud Snail Plans. By June 2015, DFW will develop plans to respond to 1) a potential zebra/quagga mussel invasion in the Puget Sound Basin and 2) limit the spread of New Zealand mud snails.	Complete zebra/quagga mussel invasion management plan by June 30, 2015; Complete plan to limit spread of New Zealand mud snails by June 30, 2015. Milestones: - Assess EPA grant opportunities and/or department legislation request for project funding: 6/30/2013 - Secure project funding; and issue contract to prepare management plans; 6/30/2014 - Draft management plans reviewed by Puget Sound Science Panel and Washington Invasive Species Council: 12/31/2014	soundwide	DFW			
B	5.4	Answer key invasive species research questions and fill information gaps.	1	Environmental and Economic Impact of Invasive Species. The Washington Invasive Species Council, in consultation with WSDA, will complete a risk assessment to evaluate the environmental and economic impacts of invasive species in the Puget Sound marine and nearshore ecosystems and incorporate short-term climate change considerations.	Workgroups will be convened by December 2012. WISC will revise performance measures to denote the number of pathways that will be considered by September 2013. Draft pathway analysis will be submitted to the Science Panel by August 2014. Final study will be completed by June 2015.	soundwide	ISC	WSDA		
C	1.1	Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound environment.	1	PAH and PFOS Chemical Action Plans. Ecology, working with its partners, will complete a PAH CAP by 2012 and a CAP for PFOS or all perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) by 2014, and begin to implement the recommendations from the Plans. (Wood smoke actions in the PAH CAP will build from the control strategies outlined in the Tacoma SIP for fine particulates. The PAH CAP may also include recommendations to reduce PAHs from incomplete combustion and/or other sources. The PFOS/ PFC CAP will include an evaluation of safer alternatives and recommendations for reducing use of PFOS and/or PFCs.)	PAH and PFOS or PFC chemical action plans completed or not; pounds/year of PAH reduced	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.1	Implement and strengthen authorities	2	Mercury Lamp Product Stewardship. Ecology will establish a mercury lamp product stewardship program by 2013.	Program established or not; pounds per year of mercury collected	soundwide	Ecology			

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		and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound environment.								
C	1.1	Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound environment.	3	Fish Consumption Rates. Ecology will, as soon as possible, establish accurate default fish consumption rates that are reflective of actual consumption rates of vulnerable populations who consume fish and shellfish from the Sound at a subsistence level and children who, by virtue of lower body mass may be disproportionately affected by toxins in their food supply. Ecology will complete the rulemaking processes for Sediment Management Standards, incorporating the revised and accurate fish consumption rate, no later than the end of 2013; the water quality rule shall be guided by Ecology's September 2011 draft Fish Consumption Rates – Technical Support Document and other appropriate relevant information as it becomes available. Ecology will report to the Leadership Council at least quarterly, beginning in October 2012, on the plan and progress towards adoption of a fish consumption rate.	Ecology establishes accurate default fish consumption rates as soon as possible; rulemaking process for Sediment Management Standards complete by the end of 2013; reports to the Leadership Council at least quarterly, beginning in October 2012.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.1	Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound environment.	4	Estimates of Copper in Pesticides. The Washington Department of Agriculture will work with Ecology to review and refine estimates of the agricultural and non-agricultural release of copper from pesticide use in the Puget Sound basin and publish a summary report by December 2012. This report is one element as part of a process to evaluate copper loading in Puget Sound.	By December 2012, WSDA publishes a report describing opportunities to refine estimates of agricultural and non-agricultural release of copper from pesticide use in the Puget Sound basin. This will involve evaluating the 2004 report completed for the San Francisco Bay estuary, reviewing the assumptions used in the Puget Sound loading study, assessing changes in registration status of copper containing pesticides, and comparing and contrasting use patterns in Washington and California. Copper release information is used to evaluate surface water monitoring data collected in 2012.	soundwide	WSDA	Ecology		
C	1.1	Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound environment.	5	Pesticide Use Survey. By December, 2013, Washington Department of Agriculture, in partnership with the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service and coordination with PSP, will complete survey work and publish a report of refined estimates of primary releases of copper from non-agricultural pesticide use in the Puget Sound basin. This includes conducting a pesticide use survey of homeowners within the Puget Sound basin. In addition, WSDA will survey commercial and public applicators to provide a more complete profile of urban pesticide use. The results will be used to further refine the estimates for urban pesticide use (including copper compounds) as a source of toxic chemicals released to the Puget Sound environment This work is one element as part of a process to evaluate copper loading in Puget Sound.	By November 2012, survey drafted and distributed to 9500 homeowners. Report produced by December 2013. Discuss findings and next steps with the Leadership Council by March 2013. Copper use information is used to evaluate surface water monitoring data collected in 2012.	soundwide	WSDA	Ecology		
C	1.1	Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals	6	Emerging Contaminants. Ecology and PSP will assemble information on chemicals of emerging concern, beyond the 17 chemicals of concern in the Puget Sound Toxics Loading Studies, including PBTs, endocrine disruptors, other chemicals, and nanotechnology and	By December 2013, Ecology will publish recommendations for actions to understand and address emerging contaminants.	soundwide	Ecology	PSP		

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		from entering the Puget Sound environment.		nanomaterials, and will recommend actions to (1) better understand the threats to Puget Sound and (2) address the highest priority problems.						
C	1.2	Promote the development and use of safer alternatives to toxic chemicals.	1	Chemical Alternatives Assessments. By 2013, Ecology will work with the Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2) to develop a guidance document on chemical alternatives assessment and, depending on funding availability, will complete assessments of five chemicals to identify safer alternatives.	Draft guidance document issued in September 2012	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.2	Promote the development and use of safer alternatives to toxic chemicals.	2	Toxics in Roofing Materials. By 2013, Ecology will establish a task force that will oversee a study evaluating toxic materials (including toxic metals and, possibly, phthalates) in roofing materials and recommend strategies for promoting less-toxic alternatives or ways to use materials that minimize releases of toxic materials to receiving waters. To support the task force's work, Ecology will solicit information from manufacturers on the presence of toxic chemicals in roofing materials. Using any data from manufacturers or previously published studies, Ecology will create and implement a sampling strategy to assess the release of contaminants from different roofing materials. The task force will use this information to develop its recommendations.	Ecology will have a draft report of study findings by June 2013. The Task Force will have recommendations on strategies to promote safer roofing alternatives by December 2013.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.2	Promote the development and use of safer alternatives to toxic chemicals.	3	Green Chemistry Road Map. In 2012, Ecology and business, government, and academic stakeholders will finalize and begin implementing a green chemistry road map for Washington, including efforts to establish a Washington State green chemistry center. By 2013, Ecology will host a green chemistry conference in the region	Green chemistry road map developed or not; green chemistry center established or not; green chemistry conference held or not	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.3	Adopt and implement plans and control strategies to reduce pollutant releases into Puget Sound from air emissions.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
C	1.4	Provide education and technical assistance to prevent and reduce releases of pollution.	1	Landscaper Accreditation. The landscape industry, in cooperation with other stakeholders, will establish a sustainable landscaper accreditation program to promote environmentally friendly landscape development and maintenance practices. Ecology will support this effort by providing start-up funding. The industry-led program will be designed to improve habitat and water quality by reducing the use of pesticides containing toxic chemicals, reducing the use of fertilizers, reducing use of water for irrigation, reducing runoff from landscaped properties, increasing natural stormwater filtration, reducing emissions from landscape equipment, and encouraging the use of native or other plants that provide riparian shade, support native pollinators, and require less pesticide, fertilizer, and water.	By December 2013, the organization identified to administer the accreditation program shall industry representatives will publish a report describing the program and/or next steps in establishing such a program.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.4	Provide education and technical assistance to	2	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing. By 2013, Ecology will work with the new Washington Department of Enterprise Services to	Number of completed "environmental opportunity assessments" for Department of	soundwide	Ecology			

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		prevent and reduce releases of pollution.		develop environmental opportunity assessments for 6–10 contracts; these assessments will identify environmentally preferable purchases that could help reduce toxic pollution while seeking best value for the state. Best value includes looking at price, performance, availability and environmental considerations when developing and awarding contracts.	Enterprise Services contracts, number of environmentally preferable purchases completed based on the assessments, pounds of hazardous wastes reduced per year.					
C	1.4	Provide education and technical assistance to prevent and reduce releases of pollution.	3	Conduct Local Source Control Business Assistance Visits. By July 2013, local governments, under contract with Ecology, will conduct at least 5,000 local source control visits to help small businesses reduce stormwater pollution and improve hazardous waste management.	Number of local source control visits completed per year	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.5	Control wastewater and other sources of pollution such as oil and toxics from boats and vessels.	1	No Discharge Zone Evaluation and Petition. Ecology, in collaboration with State Parks and EPA, will administer grants to fund the development of a petition to EPA to establish a No Discharge Zone to prohibit recreational and commercial vessels from discharging sewage in all or parts of Puget Sound.	Completion of draft elements of an evaluation by July 2012 (Phase I). Completion of stakeholder outreach, surveys, geographical locations by July 2013 (Phase II). Completion of draft petition to EPA by September 2013.	soundwide	Ecology	Parks	EPA	
C	1.5	Control wastewater and other sources of pollution such as oil and toxics from boats and vessels.	2	Pump-Out Station Improvements. Ecology and DOH, with National Estuary Program grant funding, will coordinate with Washington State Parks' Clean Vessel Program to assist in construction, repair and monitoring of pump-out stations to meet requirements of the NDZ petition.	Number of pump-out stations added or improved. Amount of sewage pumped out. Pump out capacity is able to support a NDZ designation.	soundwide	Ecology	DOH		
C	1.5	Control wastewater and other sources of pollution such as oil and toxics from boats and vessels.	WS 9	West Sound Pump Out Stations. By January 2013, Kitsap Public Health will identify potential pump out stations and develop needs assessment to address marine vessel sewage	To be determined	local	Kitsap County			
C	1.6	Increase compliance with and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and permits.	1	Hazardous Waste, Wastewater, and Air Quality Compliance and Enforcement. Increase Ecology's hazardous waste, and wastewater compliance inspection and enforcement programs in the Puget Sound.	Number of compliance inspections completed per year, pounds of hazardous wastes and air pollutants reduced per year, volume of wastewater discharges reduced per year	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.6	Increase compliance with and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and permits.	2	Compliance for Use of Toxics in Products. Ecology will conduct compliance activities for state laws banning the use of toxic materials (e.g., PBDEs) in products, including taking appropriate enforcement actions against noncompliant products.	By June 30, 2013, Ecology will publish a report on product sampling and follow up actions taken.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	1.6	Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering the Puget Sound environment.	3	Water Quality Enforcement. Ecology, working with DOH, will increase the capacity for enforcement, and enforce all regulations pertaining to pathogens and contaminants that pollute waters of the state to ensure achievement of approved shellfish growing water certification.	By 2014 increase the number of inspections.	soundwide	Ecology	DOH		
C	2.1	Manage urban runoff at the basin and	1	Watershed Based Stormwater Management. To ensure all funds (existing and new) are used efficiently and effectively, Puget Sound	To be determined.	soundwide	PSP			

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		watershed scale.		Partnership (PSP) will work with the ECB to commission an evaluation of the feasibility, cost, and effectiveness of transitioning the existing municipal stormwater jurisdiction by jurisdiction permit approach using "general permits," to watershed-based municipal stormwater management. PSP will work with interested parties, particularly Ecology and local governments, to ensure their perspectives and concerns are addressed and accounted for when developing the scope of work for their evaluation.						
C	2.1	Manage urban runoff at the basin and watershed scale.	2	Protect Best Remaining Streams. King County, in cooperation with agencies populating the Puget Sound Stream Benthos database, will identify and map remaining streams with B-IBI scores of at least 42-46 and develop an overall strategy and tailored actions to protect these areas by September 2013.	Map of targeted streams by March 2013; strategies and actions to protect targeted stream drainages by September 2013.	soundwide	King County			
C	2.1	Manage urban runoff at the basin and watershed scale.	3	Stormwater System Mapping. King County in cooperation with Ecology, local governments, WSDOT, and Department of Natural Resources, will help improve understanding and management of the region's stormwater infrastructure by developing protocols, methodology and definitions for stormwater system mapping. Following completion of this work, seek funding to develop a geo-referenced database of the Sound's regulated, municipal stormwater system.	Protocols, methodology and definitions to guide mapping and documentation efforts by May 2013. Seek funding to develop geo-referenced database by December 2013.	soundwide	King County	Ecology	WSDOT	DNR
C	2.2	Prevent problems from new development at the site and subdivision scale.	1	NPDES Municipal Permits. Ecology will issue municipal permits for western Washington and provide financial assistance to permittees for implementation, particularly for code changes, stormwater system mapping, operations and maintenance, inspections and enforcement. This will require additional resources to Ecology for permit oversight, technical assistance, and enforcement. Ecology will provide incentives to NPDES permittees who, by interlocal agreement, lead or carry out regional or watershed scale NPDES implementation.	Reissued, improved municipal permits by July 2012; additional resources to Ecology by July 2013; financial assistance provided to permittees by December 2013; incentives provided to permittees for regional implementation by December 2013.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	2.2	Prevent problems from new development at the site and subdivision scale.	2	Stormwater Treatment Standards. Ecology will evaluate under which circumstances (i.e., for which pollutants, from which land uses) discharges to Puget Sound should be required to provide treatment beyond sediment removal (i.e., TSS removal) to help meet 2020 recovery targets.	Evaluation with supporting documentation by March 2014	soundwide	Ecology			
C	2.2	Prevent problems from new development at the site and subdivision scale.	3	Stormwater Management Outside Permitted Areas. Ecology, in coordination with the state Department of Health, will identify two high priority shellfish growing areas degraded by urban stormwater discharges and work with local governments and other key parties to reduce these impacts to the areas.	Areas identified by September 2012; assistance provided to non-permitted local governments by December 2012; documentation of reduced impacts by March 2014 and at conclusion of projects.	soundwide	Ecology	DOH		
C	2.2	Prevent problems from new development at the site and subdivision scale.	4	New Development Under Earlier Stormwater Programs. Ecology will initiate a process to assess projected implications and impacts of current state law concerning the level of stormwater control from new development approved under earlier stormwater programs.	RFP issued by August 2012; project lead awarded and project lead to develop new milestones to deliver a report on projected implications and impacts by at least December 2012.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	2.2	Prevent problems from	SJI 3	SJ Improve Stormwater Permit Review. San Juan County	Pre-disturbance site review and follow-up site	local	SJC			

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		new development at the site and subdivision scale.		Community Development and Planning Department (CDPD) and the Town of Friday Harbor will improve the stormwater permit review process with pre-disturbance site review and follow-up site visits at 50 percent of properties permitted between 2012-2015.	visits at 50 percent of properties permitted between 2012-2015					
C	2.2	Prevent problems from new development at the site and subdivision scale.	STRT 5	Straits Stormwater Management Programs. Stormwater Management Program Updates and Implementation (Clallam, Jefferson, Port Angeles, Sequim, and Port Townsend) a. City of Port Townsend Stormwater Management Plan b. City of Sequim Stormwater Management Plan c. City of Port Angeles CSO reduction d. City of Port Angeles NPDES Stormwater Management Program implementation e. Jefferson County Public Education Plan implementation f. Jefferson County low impact development and BMP staff training g. Jefferson County low impact development and BMP training for development community h. Clallam County stormwater technical assistance i. Clallam County outreach and education j. Clallam County stormwater monitoring and data analysis k. Clallam County stormwater management staff training l. Clallam County land use analysis m. Clallam County Stormwater Management Plan n. Speaker forum on reducing stormwater impacts from roads	Recommended option: Adoption of LID incentives and ordinances by all 5 Strait Action Area local jurisdictions; Alternative Option: Initiate or complete 25% of the new Priority Actions identified by the Strait ERN for the Strait Action Area	local				
C	2.3	Fix problems caused by existing development.	1	Stormwater Retrofit Projects. Ecology will lead a process to identify high priority retrofit projects that will contribute to the recovery of Puget Sound and complete conceptual design to a stage sufficient to seek project implementation funding. The work will build on retrofit prioritization work by WSDOT, King County and others, and will be replicable in other urban and suburban areas around the Sound.	RFP issued by August 2012; new regional stormwater retrofit prioritization process and list of projects by December 2013.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	2.3	Fix problems caused by existing development.	2	Map, Prioritize, and Restore Degraded Streams. King County, in cooperation with agencies populating the Puget Sound Stream Benthos database, will identify and map stream drainages with "fair" B-IBI scores, and develops a prioritized list, strategies and actions to improve scores of 30 of these streams.	Map of targeted drainages by March 2013; prioritized list for restoration and strategies, actions, and budgets by September 2013.	soundwide	King County			
C	2.3	Fix problems caused by existing development.	3	Legacy Pollutant Removal. Ecology, in cooperation with local governments, will provide guidance and financial assistance to local governments to help them remove legacy pollutant loads from their stormwater systems.	Shared guidance; financial assistance to permittees by December 2013.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	2.3	Fix problems caused by existing development.	HC 4	HCCC Stormwater Retrofit Program. HCCC will develop the Hood Canal Regional Stormwater Retrofit Plan to coordinate stormwater and low impact development retrofit efforts on a regional scale. Stormwater retrofit and LID practices improve water quality, help protect shellfish beds, decrease flooding risks and increase aquifer recharge.	By the end of 2014 a list of prioritized stormwater retrofit projects will be available to determine feasibility for implementation	local	HCCC			

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C	2.3	Fix problems caused by existing development.	WS 5	West Sound Stormwater Retrofit Projects. By December 2015, Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management Program, in coordination with jurisdictions and other partners, will design and construct high priority retrofit projects treating 10 acres of pollution generating impervious surfaces.	By December 2015 treat 10 acres of impervious surface	local	Kitsap County			
C	2.4	Control sources of pollutants.	1	Compliance Assurance Program. Ecology and local governments will increase inspection, technical assistance, and enforcement programs for high-priority businesses and at construction sites.	Increased number of inspections, technical assistance, and enforcement activities by December 2012	soundwide	Ecology			
C	2.4	Control sources of pollutants.	2	Vehicle Leak Detection Program. King County, in cooperation with Seattle, WSDOT, the STORM advisory committee, and PSP will lead a regional discussion to develop options and recommendations for a new program to inspect and eliminate privately owned vehicle drips and leaks by June 2014. This work builds on the related work of existing grants to STORM and Seattle on vehicle leaks and drips.	By September 2012 convene first forum. By December 2013, convene up to three additional forums and use information from the STORM and Seattle grant-funded efforts to identify opportunities, challenges, options and recommendations. By June 2014, complete a recommendation report for policy changes, public education and behavior change campaigns, and funding needs, and present recommendation report to the ECB, Science Panel, and Leadership Council for consideration. By September 2014, based on feedback from the ECB and Leadership Council, PSP will work with regional partners to identify a lead for next steps and measures.	soundwide	King County			
C	2.4	Control sources of pollutants.	SJI 5	SJI Coordinated Best Management Practices. San Juan County Public Works will convene Community Development and Planning Department (CDPD), Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS), and the San Juan Islands Conservation District (CD) to identify and coordinate best management practices for stormwater, on-site septic systems, and animal wastes with community participation by 2013.	CDPD, DHCS, CD, and the Town of Friday Harbor will publicize information by the second quarter of 2014 at the DHCS, CDPD, and Town permit counters and associated websites, with a goal to target 100% of applicants by the end of 2014. San Juan County will provide for identified best management practices in County Code by 2014.	local	SJC			
C	2.4	Control sources of pollutants.	SJI 6	SJI Stormwater Monitoring. San Juan County Public Works Stormwater Utility will lead and work jointly with the Stormwater Committee, the Water Resources Committee, the Marine Resources Committee, and the Town of Friday Harbor to implement an annual strategic monitoring plan by 2013 to measure levels of fecals, heavy metals, POPs, and PAHs in priority basins.	In the first year post-implementation, monitor 100% of priority basins, with monitoring actions ongoing after 2014.	local	SJC			
C	2.5	Provide focused stormwater-related education, training, and assistance.	1	LID Training and Certification. Ecology will provide focused training for local government staff on LID project review, and inspections and approvals, as well as to local government staff and private sector on maintenance. Develop new professional certification for stormwater maintenance specialists. Provide business staff and contractors with training on source control, spill recognition, spill response, and erosion control.	Provide stormwater-related training by June 30, 2013 and follow-up training opportunities by June 30 2014.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	2.5	Provide focused stormwater-related education, training, and assistance.	2	Education for the Next Generation of Stormwater Professionals. The Tulalip Tribes will develop a near-term plan to provide sustainable water resource management academic curriculum in all Puget Sound counties for future stormwater professionals that is	To be determined	soundwide	To be determined			

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				inclusive of tribal treaty rights, history, civics, and emphasizes continuing improvements in stormwater management in the context of the larger issues of sustainable water resource management and climate change.						
C	2.5	Provide focused stormwater-related education, training, and assistance.	WS 4	West Sound LID Training. By December 2014, Kitsap County Surface and Stormwater Management Program – with direct assistance from and close coordination with other stormwater utilities and agencies in the County – will provide training for 80% of LID professionals in Kitsap County, including plan review staff, designers, installers, inspection, and maintenance staff.	Training for 80% of LID professionals in Kitsap County by December 2014	local	Kitsap County			
C	3.1	Target voluntary and incentive-based programs that help working farms contribute to Puget Sound recovery.	1	Water Quality Best Management Practices. By December 2012, the Department of Ecology, Department of Agriculture and State Conservation Commission, after conferring with federal, tribal, and local partners will work on a solution to improved implementation of best management practices that protect water quality.	By December 2012 develop a plan to improve BMP implementation.	soundwide	Ecology	WSCC	WSDA	
C	3.1	Target voluntary and incentive-based programs that help working farms contribute to Puget Sound recovery.	2	Effectiveness of Incentive Programs. By December 2013, the State Conservation Commission, in consultation with Ecology and the Washington State Departments of Agriculture and Health, Conservation Districts, Federal agencies and Tribes, will report to the Governor and the Legislature on the effectiveness of incentive programs to achieve resource objectives. The report will include a section from Ecology on compliance with water quality standards.	By December 2012, hold two coordinating meetings to evaluate the effectiveness of the ag incentive programs. By June 2013, produce a draft report with recommendations on necessary changes. Between June 2013 and November 2013, present the draft report to the agencies, Tribes, and stakeholder groups for comment. By November 2013 present the report to the ECB and Leadership Council. Following presentation of the final report to the legislature and governor, the WSCC will work with the other entities on strategies to implement the recommendations in the report.	soundwide	WSCC	Ecology	WSDA	DOH
C	3.1	Target voluntary and incentive-based programs that help working farms contribute to Puget Sound recovery.	3	Voluntary Stewardship Program. The Conservation Commission, Ecology, and WSDA should support implementation, funding, and assistance to those Counties participating in the Voluntary Stewardship program, as well as new capacity for enforcement of state and federal water quality regulations.	By December 2012, the WSCC will identify potential funding sources. By June 2013, funding will be made available to the four counties in the Program.	soundwide	WSCC			
C	3.2	Ensure compliance with regulatory programs designed to reduce, control, or eliminate pollution from working farms.	1	Priority Areas for Voluntary Incentive and Regulatory Programs. The State Conservation Commission and the Washington State Departments of Agriculture, Ecology, and Health will identify priority areas to better target and coordinate implementation of voluntary incentive and regulatory programs for rural landowners, small-acreage landowners, and working farms.	By Dec. 31, 2012, the WSCC will convene at least two meetings to identify priority areas. By June 30, 2013, WSCC will implement voluntary incentive programs in 5 target areas.	soundwide	WSCC	WSDA	Ecology	DOH
C	3.2	Ensure compliance with regulatory programs designed to reduce, control, or eliminate pollution from working farms.	2	Dairy Lagoon Assessment. By July 2013, WSDA will complete the current NRCS-funded lagoon assessment of all known dairy waste storage ponds, finalize risk based evaluations and prioritize lagoons based on the findings. The assessment ranks lagoons on potential risk to water resources. Lagoons identified as high risk will be provided technical assistance to address the problem.	Field assessment and risk evaluation of up to 500 lagoons completed by July 2013; Number of lagoons with identified risks are identified and operators made aware of available technical assistance by September 2013.	soundwide	WSDA			

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C	3.2	Ensure compliance with regulatory programs designed to reduce, control, or eliminate pollution from working farms.	3	Dairy Rule Final Agronomic Applications. By December 2012, WSDA will adopt a final rule defining records required by dairies to show agronomic applications (Chapter 90.64.010(17)) and create a penalty matrix for both discharge and records violations. Rule adoption supports efficient program implementation by clarifying for dairies and stakeholders the expectations for recordkeeping as well as the basis for penalties.	Final rule adopted or not	soundwide	WSDA			
C	3.2	Ensure compliance with regulatory programs designed to reduce, control, or eliminate pollution from working farms.	4	CAFO Permit. By December 2012, Ecology will issue an updated CAFO permit.	Estimated Public Comment Draft Date: July 2012 Estimated Permit Issuance Date: November 2012 Estimated Permit Effective Date: December 2012	soundwide	Ecology			
C	4.1	Achieve water quality standards on state and privately owned working forests through implementation of the Forest and Fish Report.	1	Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program Review. DNR and Ecology will obtain an independent performance review of the Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program (AMP).	DNR identifies date for the review by December 2013	soundwide	DNR	Ecology		
C	4.1	Achieve water quality standards on state and privately owned working forests through implementation of the Forest and Fish Report.	2	Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program. DNR will work to secure long-term and dependable funding for the Forest Practices Adaptive Management Program (AMP), training, compliance monitoring, and enforcement.	DNR identifies date for securing a stable base by December 2013	soundwide	DNR			
C	4.2	Maintain forest roads and implement road abandonment plans for working forest lands subject to the Forest Practices Rules on schedule, and ensure federal forest managers meet or exceed state standards for road maintenance and abandonment on federal lands.	1	Risk Assessment of Small Forest Landowner Roads. DNR, in consultation with Ecology, will design and complete a resource risk assessment of small forest landowner roads for the delivery of sediment to waters of the state. Work with stakeholders to propose an approach to solving identified problems, and focus restoration efforts on small forest landowner lands in the Puget Sound Basin.	Design resource risk assessment and implementation plan by June 2014	soundwide	DNR	Ecology		
C	4.2	Maintain forest roads and implement road abandonment plans for working forest lands subject to the Forest Practices Rules on schedule, and ensure federal forest managers meet or exceed state	2	Accelerate Family Forest Fish Passage Program Implementation. DNR, in collaboration with other agencies, will seek increased support for the Family Forest and Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) based on the resource risk assessment and prioritization and will clear the current backlog of FFFPP projects within the Puget Sound Basin. This should build on strong existing partnerships with federal agencies, such as USDA NRCS, US FWS, NOAA Fisheries, EPA, and Bonneville Power Administration, as well as outreach to private sector and nonprofit sector funding sources.	Additional funding secured by July 2013; Initiate cleaning of backlog and remove 75 fish passage barriers per year beginning July 2013	soundwide	DNR			

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		standards for road maintenance and abandonment on federal lands.								
C	4.2	Maintain forest roads and implement road abandonment plans for working forest lands subject to the Forest Practices Rules on schedule, and ensure federal forest managers meet or exceed state standards for road maintenance and abandonment on federal lands.	3	Fish Passage Barriers. WDFW will assess and prioritize fish passage barriers by watershed within the Puget Sound.	Number of watershed habitat assessments and prioritization analyses conducted.	soundwide	WDFW	DNR	RCO	
C	4.2	Maintain forest roads and implement road abandonment plans for working forest lands subject to the Forest Practices Rules on schedule, and ensure federal forest managers meet or exceed state standards for road maintenance and abandonment on federal lands.	4	Enhance RMAP Database: DNR will continue to update the Large Landowner RMAP database to ensure tracking of progress in bringing roads up to current standards by 2016 (or 2021 with approved extension).	RMAP data base updated quarterly with reports from landowners	soundwide	DNR			
C	4.2	Maintain forest roads and implement road abandonment plans for working forest lands subject to the Forest Practices Rules on schedule, and ensure federal forest managers meet or exceed state standards for road maintenance and abandonment on federal lands.	5	RMAP Coordination with Federal Partners. DNR will work to secure executive-level participation from U.S. Forest Service in annual RMAP coordination meetings with landowners, WDFW, Ecology, affected tribes, NOAA-Fisheries, USFWS, affected counties, watershed councils and other interested parties within each watershed (per WAC 222-24-051(11)). Participants will discuss opportunities to provide a coordinated approach within each watershed resource inventory area by (1) prioritizing road maintenance and abandonment planning and (2) exchanging information on road maintenance and stream restoration projects.	By December 2013, DNR convenes 19 WRIA meetings annually and includes USFS in the meetings for WRIAs where USFS owns land	soundwide	DNR			
C	5.1	Effectively manage and control pollution from on-site sewage systems.	1	Effectiveness of OSS Rule. DOH, in consultation with local health jurisdictions (LHJs) and other interests, will evaluate the effectiveness of the state OSS rule, identify potential changes, and outline recommendations to the State Board of Health by December 2013.	Project design completed by December 2012, draft results compiled by September 2013, and recommendations completed by December 2013.	soundwide	DOH	LHJs		

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C	5.1	Effectively manage and control pollution from on-site sewage systems.	2	OSS O&M Program Best Practices. DOH will work with LHJs to identify successes and best practices, develop common performance standards, and recommend approaches to improve core functions of local O&M programs.	Project design completed by December 2012, draft analysis completed by March 2014, and final analysis completed by June 2014. OSS inspection levels at 60 percent by December 2014 in designated areas.	soundwide	DOH	LHJs		
C	5.1	Effectively manage and control pollution from on-site sewage systems.	3	OSS Nitrogen Treatment Technologies. DOH will evaluate public domain OSS treatment technologies for nitrogen reduction and develop standards and guidance for their use if testing results indicate the technologies are effective and reliable. The evaluation will be completed by December 2014 and work on standards and guidance, if needed, will begin after that.	OSS installed and testing initiated by August 2012, evaluation of OSS technologies completed by June 2014, and plans for standards and guidance by December 2014.	soundwide	DOH			
C	5.1	Effectively manage and control pollution from on-site sewage systems.	4	Centralized Treatment Outside UGAs. Commerce, in partnership Ecology and DOH, will identify shoreline areas outside urban growth boundaries where residential densities are great enough that it may be appropriate to extend centralized wastewater collection systems and that are in close enough proximity to centralized treatment that extension of infrastructure may be feasible. The goal of this effort is completion of design of the at a least one pilot project by 2014 and construction of a least one pilot project by 2016.	By June 2013, Commerce, in consultation with Ecology and DOH, will produce draft criteria to identify shoreline areas outside urban growth areas that may be appropriate to extend centralized wastewater collection systems. By Nov. 2013, areas meeting those criteria will be mapped and analyzed for suitability pilot projects. By July, 2014 design for at least one pilot project will be completed. Construction for at least one pilot project will be completed by September 2016.	soundwide	Commerce	Ecology	DOH	
C	5.1	Effectively manage and control pollution from on-site sewage systems.	SJI 4	San Juan County OSS Program. San Juan County Health and Community Services will fully implement the On-site Sewage System (OSS) Operation and Maintenance Program Plan.	100% of systems in sensitive areas in compliance and current with inspections by 2014 and 60% of alternative systems county-wide to have inspections between 2010-2014.	local	SJC			
C	5.1	Effectively manage and control pollution from on-site sewage systems.	WS 7	West Sound OSS repairs. Kitsap Public Health will report on the number of OSS failures repaired using funds from the Craft3 septic loan program by December 2013	Number of OSS failures repaired using funds from the Craft3 septic loan program by December 2013	local	Kitsap County			
C	5.2	Effectively manage and control pollution from large on-site sewage systems.	WS 6	West Sound Sewer Feasibility. Kitsap Public Health together with the municipality will conduct sewer infrastructure feasibility study for sewers in areas such as Ostrich and Phinney Bay by December 2013.	Sewer infrastructure feasibility study conducted by December 2013.	local	Kitsap County			
C	5.3	Improve and expand funding for on-site sewage systems and local OSS programs.	1	Regional OSS Homeowner Loan Program. DOH, Ecology, and PSP will help evaluate options and support proposals to fund a unified, self-sustaining, low-interest loan program in the Puget Sound region to help OSS owners repair and replace their systems by June 2014.	Project design completed by August 2012, draft analysis of issues and proposed actions completed by March 2014, and final analysis completed by June 2014.	soundwide	DOH	PSP	Ecology	
C	5.3	Improve and expand funding for on-site sewage systems and local OSS programs.	2	Regional OSS Program Funding Source. DOH will evaluate approaches and mechanisms (e.g., a regional flush tax or sewer surcharge) to generate and distribute funds to Puget Sound counties to implement their OSS management plans and programs by June 2014.	Project design completed by August 2012, draft analysis of issues and proposed actions completed by March 2014, and final analysis completed by June 2014.	soundwide	DOH			
C	5.3	Improve and expand funding for on-site sewage systems and	3	Funding Mechanism for Local OSS Programs. DOH will work to authorize local boards of health to contract with county treasurers to collect fees via property tax statements to implement local OSS	Bill introduced and legislation passed and signed by June 2012.	soundwide	DOH			

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		local OSS programs.		plans and programs by June 2012.						
C	6.1	Reduce the concentrations of contaminant sources of pollution conveyed to wastewater treatment plants through education and appropriate regulations, including improving pre-treatment requirements.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
C	6.2	Reduce pollution loading to Puget Sound by preventing and reducing combined sewer overflows.	1	Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Plans. PSP, in collaboration with Ecology, will convene a group to make recommendations about use of integrated municipal stormwater and wastewater plans to meet Clean Water Act water quality objectives. This effort will recognize the use of integrated approaches as a way to prioritize allocation of resources to achieve the greatest environmental benefit, at the earliest time, consistent with meeting Clean Water Act obligations and applicable state laws, through appropriate sequencing of work.	By December 2012, conduct at least one initial meeting to scope work plan; By March 2013, a work Plan approved by key partners; By December 2013, recommendations for integrated stormwater and wastewater planning and implementation made to the Leadership Council. These dates are dependent on conclusions of current 2012 negotiations. If those negotiations are still in progress by September 2012, PSP will work with the Leadership Council to set new performance milestone dates.	soundwide	PSP	Ecology		
C	6.3	Implement priority upgrades of municipal and industrial wastewater facilities.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
C	6.4	Ensure all centralized wastewater treatment plants meet discharge permit limits through compliance monitoring, technical assistance, and enforcement where needed.	1	Water Quality Standards Update. Ecology has initiated rule making to amend the Water Quality Standards to update and develop predictable regulatory compliance tools that address short and long-term source control programs. The proposed changes will provide predictable regulatory tools to help entities comply with existing and new source control requirements or discharge limits. The changes will allow compliance with requirements while they effectively work toward meeting permit limits and control sources of pollutants.	Rule Initiation: October 25, 2011 Rule Adopted: June 30, 2013	soundwide	Ecology			
C	6.5	Promote appropriate reclaimed water projects to reduce pollutant loading to Puget Sound.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
C	7.1	Improve water quality to prevent downgrade and achieve upgrades of important current tribal, commercial and	1	Shellfish Best Practices Library. DOH will work with the Partnership, Ecology, the Conservation Commission, and Conservation Districts and local governments to create a best practices library or menu highlighting successful locally-driven efforts to assist in the development of shellfish protection districts, shellfish protection	By June 2013, complete survey of partners to identify practices used to identify and correct nonpoint pollution problems that impact shellfish growing areas (subject areas include on-site sewage systems, agricultural practices,	soundwide	DOH	PSP	Ecology	WSCC

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		recreational shellfish harvesting areas.		programs, and shellfish growing area restoration activities, such as the Henderson Inlet, Oakland Bay, and Samish Bay efforts.	stormwater, outreach and education monitoring). Develop best practices library by December 2013.					
C	7.1	Improve water quality to prevent downgrade and achieve upgrades of important current tribal, commercial and recreational shellfish harvesting areas.	2	Annual evaluation of shellfish restoration efforts. The Partnership will convene an annual meeting of the Departments of Health, Ecology, Agriculture, Conservation Commission and EPA to evaluate restoration efforts in shellfish growing areas in Puget sound and report the results to the region.	Net increase of 2,700 acres of harvestable shellfish beds, of which 1,750 should be from beds presently classified as prohibited	soundwide	PSP	DOH	WSDA	EPA
C	7.1	Improve water quality to prevent downgrade and achieve upgrades of important current tribal, commercial and recreational shellfish harvesting areas.	3	Pollution Control Action Team. Ecology, working with DOH, WSDA, EPA and the Tribes will form a Pollution Control Action Team (PCAT) to respond quickly when areas are identified where water quality problems threaten shellfish areas. They will initiate community outreach and education, pollution identification, inspection, technical assistance to local agencies and landowners and finally, enforcement. The team will focus its work in priority areas and support PIC programs where they are established. The first effort will be in Drayton Harbor and Portage Bay.	Reduce fecal coliform loading in each priority area to upgrade the status of closed areas and prevent further degradation for those with a negative trend	soundwide	Ecology	DOH	WSDA	EPA
C	7.2	Restore and enhance native shellfish populations.	WS 13	West Sound Shellfish Gardening. By April 2013, Kitsap Public Health, in partnership with the Puget Sound Restoration Fund, will expand a pilot shoreline owner shellfish gardening program to at least one additional site, as an outreach tool for water quality and shoreline issues. By December 2013, the program will be expanded to include two additional sites. Concurrently, Kitsap Public Health will report on the results and actions from PIC shoreline monitoring affecting shellfish growing areas, e.g. number of fecal sources identified and corrected.	Shellfish gardening pilot program expanded to one additional site by April 2013. By December, expand to two additional sites.	local	Kitsap County	Puget Sound Restoration Fund		
C	7.3	Ensure environmentally responsible shellfish aquaculture based on sound science.	1	Aquaculture Shoreline Master Program Handbook. Ecology will publish an aquaculture Shoreline Master Program Handbook section with special emphasis on geoduck aquaculture and finfish net pen operations, update its aquaculture web resources to make them more comprehensive, and provide direct assistance and training to local governments on the aquaculture handbook When the final findings of the Sea Grant geoduck aquaculture research are available, Ecology will review them and other appropriate, betted sound science, to determine if amendments to WAC 173-26 are warranted.	Handbook complete or not; number of local governments reached through training and technical assistance	soundwide	Ecology			
C	7.3	Ensure environmentally responsible shellfish aquaculture based on sound science.	2	Areas Suitable for Future Shellfish Aquaculture. Ecology will coordinate with interested local governments, DNR, and stakeholders to support pre-planning and implementation of marine spatial planning and local shoreline master program updates by: gathering, compiling an ground-truthing baseline information on current aquaculture and filling data gaps and completing research to identify areas that are suitable and unsuitable for future shellfish aquaculture. Ecology will support marine spatial planning related to aquaculture by coordinating with	Mapping completed	soundwide	Ecology			

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				interested local governments, DNT, and stakeholders on gathering, compiling and ground-truthing baseline information on current aquaculture and filing data gaps.						
C	7.3	Ensure environmentally responsible shellfish aquaculture based on sound science.	3	Shellfish Model Permitting Program. The Department of Ecology will work with the Governor's Office of Regulatory Assistance (ORA) to lead and facilitate a state team to develop and implement a Model Permitting Program that ensures early and continued coordination among state and federal agencies, tribes and local governments for permitting and licensing of shellfish aquaculture.	By June 2012, sign operation agreement; by September 2012, identify pilots; by November 2012, establish pilot project timelines	soundwide	Ecology	ORA		
C	7.3	Ensure environmentally responsible shellfish aquaculture based on sound science.	4	Nitrogen Control Pilots Using Shellfish. Ecology will work with DNR, the shellfish industry and researchers to create pilot projects testing the use of mussel culture or other suspended or beach culture to help address nitrogen pollution in sensitive areas, such as Quartermaster Harbor.	Two pilot projects initiated by January 2015	soundwide	Ecology	DNR		
C	7.4	Enhance the publics' connection to shellfish and increase recreational harvest opportunities.	1	Shellfish Interpretive Programs and Events. By June 2014, State Parks, in collaboration with other public, tribal and private interests, will conduct shellfish interpretive programs and events to help forge personal connections between clean, productive Puget Sound waters, the shellfish we eat, and the iconic role shellfish occupy in Washington's cultural and culinary identify.	By December 2012, develop interpretive concepts and action plans with partners, and identify up to three pilot program locations. By October 2013, implement and evaluate pilot shellfish interpretive programs and events at selected State Parks. By June 2014, expand programs to additional Parks, incorporating evaluation results from pilot programs.	soundwide	State Parks			
C	7.4	Enhance the publics' connection to shellfish and increase recreational harvest opportunities.	2	Shellfish Messages, Events, and Materials. Washington Sea Grant will partner with state and federal agencies on a planning process to develop shellfish-related messages, publicize events, and develop materials.	By September 2012, planning process is convened. Additional measures will be set in the future.	soundwide	SeaGrant			
C	7.5	Answer key shellfish safety research questions and fill information gaps.	1	Point Source Dilution Analyses Modeling. The Departments of Ecology and Health will work cooperatively under an existing EPA grant to evaluate use of Ecology environmental models for point source dilution analyses in Health's commercial shellfish area classification program.	Complete modeling study by June 2014.	soundwide	Ecology	DOH		
C	7.5	Answer key shellfish safety research questions and fill information gaps.	2	Expand Biotoxin Monitoring. Expand biotoxin monitoring to address the marine toxin causing "Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning" (DSP). This involves including DSP into our Marine Biotoxin Monitoring Program. In addition, we must purchase and install special testing equipment to analyze shellfish extracts for this and other biotoxins. The instrument will also be used to develop alternate detection methods for Paralytic Shellfish Poisons (PSP) that eliminates the sacrifice of live test animals.	Purchase equipment and initiate monitoring by June 2012. Include DSP monitoring into the Marine Biotoxin Monitoring Program by June 2013.	soundwide	DOH			
C	7.5	Answer key shellfish safety research questions and fill information gaps.	3	Water Quality and Seasonal Harvest Restrictions. DOH, in cooperation with NOAA's Northwest Fisheries Science Center, will conduct water quality studies of selected shellfish "wet storage" areas in Puget Sound to better correlate environmental conditions with potential causes of illness that seasonally restricts harvest.	Complete field studies to calibrate model by December 2013. Complete final model simulation report by June 2014.	soundwide	DOH	NOAA		
	7.5	Answer key shellfish	4	Ocean Acidification Blue Ribbon Panel. Ecology, as part of the	By March 2012 convene the panel; by October	soundwide	Ecology			

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		safety research questions and fill information gaps.		Washington Shellfish Initiative, will manage the Governor appointed Blue Ribbon Panel on Ocean Acidification to develop clear, actionable recommendations on understanding, monitoring, adapting and mitigation ocean acidification in Puget sound and Washington waters.	2012, submit recommendations					
C	8.1	Prevent and reduce the risk of oil spills.	1	Traffic and Incident Trends. Ecology will assess trends in ship traffic, vessel incidents and incident notifications for use in targeting inspections and setting standards.	Ecology presents concise report to the Cross PSP Oil Spill Work Group by July 2013	soundwide	Ecology			
C	8.1	Prevent and reduce the risk of oil spills.	2	Evaluate Risk Assessments for Update Needs. Ecology will evaluate existing Puget Sound marine transportation oil spill risk assessments, identify any gaps in marine safety and work with experts to develop and apply appropriate risk reduction measures.	Gaps identified by Ecology, PSP, technical consultant and/or Cross Partnership Oil Spill Work Group.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	8.1	Prevent and reduce the risk of oil spills.	SJI 1	SJI Marine Manager Workshop. San Juan Marine Resources Committee will convene 20 agencies and non-governmental organizations responsible for oil spill prevention and readiness at the 2012 Marine Manager Workshop, including participation from the local, state, federal, and Canadian organizations. Workshop outcomes will include a list of agreed upon recommendations for oil spill prevention.	Local jurisdictions will consider adopting highest priority recommendations within their authority by 2014.	local	SJMRC			
C	8.2	Strengthen and integrate spill response readiness of the state, tribes, and local government.	STRT 2	Straits Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response. Implement and promote improvements in oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response programs and capabilities for the benefit of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and adjacent waters a. Improve transboundary coordination on oil spills b. Establish Vessel of Opportunity Program in Neah Bay c. Expand oil spill drills along Strait of Juan de Fuca and Coast	In sequence: (a) Ensure 1+ CANUSPAC exercise is conducted and incorporates transboundary movement of personnel and/or equipment; (b) Vessel of Opportunity established in Neah Bay by July 2014 or referenced in contingency plans approved by April 2014; (c) Strait ERN participates in worst case or deployment drill planning process	local	Strait ERN			
C	8.3	Respond to spills and seek restoration using the best available science and technology.	1	WAC 173-182 Revision to Achieve Protection from Spills. Revise WAC 173-182 to conform with HB1186 from the 2011 session, requiring the best achievable protection from the impacts of oil spills, and ensure implementation and enforcement of updated oil spills regulations.	Complete rulemaking by Dec 2012.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	8.3	Respond to spills and seek restoration using the best available science and technology.	SJI 2	Island Oil Spill Association Spill Readiness and Response. Islands Oil Spill Association (IOSA) will maintain local oil spill readiness and response programs through 2014. Identify remaining local response needs at the 2012 Marine Managers Workshop and consider these, along with a funding and action plan, as part of the workshop recommendations	To be determined	local	IOSA			
C	8.3	Respond to spills and seek restoration using the best available science and technology.	3	Increase Natural Resource Damage Assessment Values. Revise WAC 173-183 to conform with HB1186 from the 2011 session, requiring Natural Resource Damage Assessment values be increased.	Complete rulemaking by Dec 2012.	soundwide	Ecology			
C	8.3	Respond to spills and seek restoration using the best available science and technology.	4	Identify Species and Locations at Risk in Spills. WDFW will establish planning efforts for coordinated, scientific collection of ephemeral data by local and regional entities for key species and locations at risk in oil spills to enhance response and NRDAR.	Number of ephemeral data plans developed for areas or facilities in high risk locations. Relevant training or preparation completed once the plan is in place.	soundwide	DFW	Ecology		

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
C	9.1	Complete Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies and other necessary water cleanup plans for Puget Sound to set pollution discharge limits and determine response strategies to address water quality impairments.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
C	9.2	Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
C	9.3	Restore and protect water quality at swimming beaches and recreational areas.	1	Freshwater Swimming Beach Program. By 2014, Ecology and DOH will develop a proposal to coordinate a monitoring and notification freshwater swimming beach program for the Puget Sound region.	To be determined	soundwide	Ecology	DOH		
C	9.3	Restore and protect water quality at swimming beaches and recreational areas.	2	Correct Pollution Problems at Marine Beaches. Ecology and DOH will develop a plan to conduct pollution source surveys and correct pollution problems at marine beaches used for swimming, surfing, diving and other recreational uses. Ecology and DOH will coordinate with local, state and tribal programs that address point source and nonpoint source pollution to assure that activities are not duplicative	A priority list will be developed and 10 shoreline surveys completed by June 30, 2013 and 10 additional shoreline surveys completed by June 30, 2014	soundwide	Ecology	DOH		
C	9.4	Develop and implement local and tribal pollution identification and correction programs.	1	Pollution Identification and Correction Programs. DOH and Ecology will administer EPA grants to help counties and tribes set up sustainable programs to identify and correct nonpoint pollution sources to improve and protect water quality in shellfish growing areas and at marine swimming beaches. These sustainable programs will have ongoing monitoring to identify pollution sources and assess effectiveness of efforts, a local sustainable funding source, and a compliance assurance component.	Award PIC funds and distribute Agricultural BMP funds to at least six Puget Sound counties by July 2012. Metric for each program will be individually set to reflect targets for numbers of BMPs implemented and maintained and systems repaired to address water quality	soundwide	DOH	Ecology	EPA	
C	9.4	Develop and implement local and tribal pollution identification and correction programs.	HC 3	Hood Canal PIC Program. By April 2014, HCCC will complete Phase I of a regional Hood Canal Pollution Identification and Correction program to determine the needs for a comprehensive regional program and advance funding proposal(s) for implementation. The program will provide information about the sources of pollution, including failing septic systems.	April 2014, complete Phase 1. Results of this Phase I approach will allow development and implement of the regional program during Phase II slated for 2014 and beyond.	local	HCCC			
C	9.4	Develop and implement local and tribal pollution identification and correction programs.	WS 8	West Sound Septic System Repairs Using PIC. Kitsap Public Health will report on the number of failing septic systems identified using PIC methodology, the number repaired and associated improvements in water quality by December 2013.	Number of failing septic systems identified using PIC methodology, the number repaired and associated improvements in water quality by December 2013	local	Kitsap County			
D	1.1	Provide backbone support for the recovery effort and		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		management conference.								
D	1.2	Maintain and update the Action Agenda as the shared recovery plan.	1	Establish Interim Milestones for Targets. PSP will lead a collaborative effort to establish interim milestones for all 19 ecosystem recovery targets that describe expected results for incremental progress toward the adopted targets or for key steps in the critical path. In 2012 and 2013 PSP staff and boards will engage partners to establish milestones that parties agree will inspire meaningful contributions to ecosystem recovery and can be used to evaluate progress toward the 2020 ecosystem recovery targets.	In July 2012, confer with ECB regarding design of the process and composition of workgroups. August, 2012, confer with Leadership Council regarding schedule and process. October 2012, initiate interim milestone review process. 25% complete by February 2013; 50% complete by June 2013; 75% complete by September 2013; 100% complete by November 2013.	soundwide	PSP			
D	1.2	Maintain and update the Action Agenda as the shared recovery plan.	2	RCW 90.71.370(4)(b) Program Review. Consistent with RCW 90.71.370 (4), the Partnership, in consultation with appropriate state and local agencies, will review programs (identified in RCW 90.71.370(4)(b)) that fund activities that contribute to Action Agenda implementation. The Partnership will make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature regarding program changes, including proposed legislation to implement the recommendation. The scope of review will include: evaluating types of projects and funding levels, contribution of the program to meeting Vital Sign targets, funding criteria that emphasizes Action Agenda priorities in decision-making, and assessment of ways to make programs and funding approaches more strategic in implementing the Action Agenda. The report to Governor and Legislature completed by June 2014.	Leadership Council initiates review (August 2012), ECB develops comprehensive strategy (December 2012), ECB identifies cost effectiveness pilot programs (March 2013), Leadership Council 2nd annual review (June 2013), ECB receives draft pilot program study results (September 2013), Leadership Council receives draft report (January 2013), Report to Governor and legislature (June 2014)	soundwide	PSP			
D	1.2	Maintain and update the Action Agenda as the shared recovery plan.	3	Alignment with Strategic Initiatives. PSP will align agency resources and effort with implementation of the strategic initiatives.	In October 2012 PSP will report to the Leadership Council on progress and plans to align agency efforts and resources with strategic initiatives.	soundwide	PSP			
D	2.1	Advance the coordination of local recovery actions via local integrating organizations.	HC 1	HCCC Integrated Watershed Management Plan. In coordination with a number of partners, HCCC will complete its Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) by June 30, 2013. Based on critical, high priority strategies and actions identified in the IWMP, HCCC will develop Local Near Term Actions for incorporation into the Action Agenda.	Plan complete by June 30, 2013. Based on critical, high priority strategies and actions identified in the IWMP, HCCC will develop Local Near Term Actions for incorporation into the Action Agenda	local	HCCC			
D	2.1	Advance the coordination of local recovery actions via local integrating organizations.	HC 5	HCCC Climate Change Symposium. By June 30, 2013, HCCC will convene a climate change symposium to identify unique vulnerabilities and potential adaptation strategies for the Hood Canal Action Area. Based on results of this symposium, HCCC will identify high priority adaptation strategies.	Convene symposium by June 2013. Based on results of this symposium, HCCC will identify high priority adaptation strategies.	local	HCCC			
D	2.2	Build and maintain collaborative partnerships with tribes to identify and advance recovery actions.	1	Tribal Habitat Priorities. PSP will identify work plans and propose future updates to the Action Agenda to address priority work in the Tribal Habitat Priorities on page 93 of the Action Agenda.	By October 2012 convene at PTCC meeting and review a specialized report card based on the Tribal Habitat Priorities. By December 2012 present a work plan to identify and address outstanding issues of concern to the Leadership Council.	soundwide	PSP			
D	3.1	Work collaboratively to		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of						

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		track and report on implementation performance.		ongoing programs.						
D	3.2	Work collaboratively to report on recovery progress.	1	Best Practices Forums. PSP, in collaboration with Washington Sea Grant and the Local Integrating Organizations, will convene semi-annual forums involving local practitioners, stewardship groups and local project managers to share best practices on project implementation, monitoring and performance measurement. The first of the forums will begin by December 2012. Subsequent forums will provide an opportunity to share standardized monitoring techniques and protocols as well as other topics identified by participants that would assist them in implementing and evaluating projects.	•Convene semi-annual forums (March 2013; September 2013, March 2014, September 2014) • Add participants to the base of practitioners by 20% year on year.	soundwide	PSP			
D	4.1	Oversee strategic planning for Puget Sound recovery science.	1	Adaptive Framework and Cycle. Develop the PSP adaptive management framework and technical tools to assist in the steps of the adaptive management cycle.	By December 2012, publish technical memorandum describing PSP's adaptive management framework; By December 2012, publish technical memorandum describing methods of assessing pressures on the Puget Sound ecosystem	soundwide	PSP			
D	4.2	Implement a coordinated, integrated ecosystem monitoring program.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	5.1	Prioritize targeted stewardship issues, actions and audiences based on (1) problem severity, (2) problem frequency, (3) availability of and confidence in science (natural and social) behind the problem, and (4) ability to influence change.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	5.2	Collaboratively develop and promote science-based targeted communications and behavior change strategies across the region.	1	Strategic Social Marketing Frameworks. PSP works with partners to develop strategic social marketing frameworks to support soundwide behavior change initiatives by conducting, synthesizing and disseminating formative research relative to the adoption of specific priority practices.	Formative research on at least two practices is underway by June 2012; research on at least eight practices complete by December 2013. Social marketing framework guidance on two BMPs disseminated to partners by December 2012; on all eight by June 2014.	soundwide	PSP			
D	5.3	Enable and encourage residents to take informed stewardship actions addressing infiltration, pollution	1	BMPs for Stewardship and Tree Planting. In 2012, PSP and partners analyze two priority BMPs as early-action initiatives: (1) residential pesticide reduction/elimination, and (2) tree planting, canopy cover and soil health, as identified in STORM's Tier 2 BMPs. If warranted, regional behavior change strategies would be developed and	1) Formative research on residential pesticides is completed by August 2012. If initiative is warranted, pilot program would be launched by December 2012 and evaluation will be underway by April 2013. 2) Formative research	soundwide	PSP			

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		reduction, habitat improvement, forest cover, soil development, critical areas, reductions in shoreline armoring, and specific actions identified in sub-strategy D5.1.		launched for implementation with local partners.	on tree planting, canopy cover, and soil health is completed by December 2012; Program strategy developed by March 2013; Grants and contracts to fund work issued by June 2013; evaluation underway by December 2013.					
D	5.4	Improve effectiveness of local and regional awareness-building and behavior change programs through vetted messages, proven strategies and outcome-based evaluation. Guide partners in use of formative research and diffusion of priority BMPs.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	5.5	Enhance resources to sustain and expand effective behavior change and volunteer programs that support Action Agenda priorities and that have demonstrated, measurable outcomes.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	5.6	Create a repository of market, social, and audience research to support stewardship work. Include research and data from local, state, and federal governments, nonprofit, and private sector sources. Synthesize and disseminate to partners.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	5.7	Review practices and issues that require solutions beyond the Puget Sound region such as automotive,		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		manufacturing and distribution of toxins, and pharmaceutical waste management. Develop strategies and partnerships outside the Puget Sound region to address issues.								
D	6.1	Implement a long-term, highly visible, coordinated public-awareness effort using the Puget Sound Starts Here brand to increase public understanding of Puget Sound's health, status, and threats. Conduct regionally-scaled communications to provide a foundation for local communications efforts. Conduct locally-scaled communications to engage residents in local issues and recovery efforts.	1	Phase 2 of Puget Sound Starts Here. PSP and partners implement Phase 2 of *Puget Sound Starts Here* campaign. PSP, STORM and Ecology ensure that messages reflect the demography, regional identity and issues facing the Puget Sound.	Mass media content developed by November 2012; Web and social media developed and launched by October 2012; Television media launched by May 2013. Campaign achieves 50% brand awareness among Puget Sound's 4.5 million residents by July 2015.	soundwide	PSP			
D	6.2	Incorporate and expand Puget Sound related content in diverse delivery settings (e.g., recreation, education institutions, local government, neighborhood and community groups, nonprofit organizations, businesses). Connect residents with public engagement and volunteer programs.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	6.3	Incorporate Puget Sound place-based content into K-12 curricula throughout the Puget Sound region. Connect schools with technical assistance,	1	K-12 Curricula. Pacific Education Institute integrates Puget Sound into the K-12 curricula of at least 20 school districts by working with curriculum directors and school leaders.	Schools are connected with community resources so that over half of the school districts in Puget Sound have place-based education programs by 2014	soundwide	Pacific Education Institute			

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		inquiry-based learning opportunities, and community resources. Implement student service projects connected to ecosystem recovery. Link schools to organizations with structured volunteer opportunities.								
D	6.4	Foster a long-term sense of place among Puget Sound residents. Encourage direct experiences with Puget Sound's aquatic and terrestrial resources through recreation, informal learning, and public access sites.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	6.5	Build awareness of stewardship-building efforts among elected officials, executive staff, funders, resource managers, and others with resource allocation ability. Emphasize program roles, needs, relationship with other Action Agenda strategies and program outcomes.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	7.1	Apply appropriate social science to Puget Sound recovery to increase clarity and effectiveness of targeted actions, audiences, opportunities, strategies, and evaluation metrics.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	7.2	Build capacity among partner organizations to advance priority stewardship actions. Provide technical support and training to	1	Behavior Change Program Guidance. PSP provides uniform guidance for partners conducting behavior change programs to (1) enhance priority practices, (2) ensure that programs intended to address these priority practices are based on proven methods, (3) incorporate the necessary formative research to help programs achieve desired outcomes, and (4) incorporate effective evaluation	Guidance and policies for Model Stewardship Program Grants developed by September 2012; Non-grant guidance for partners developed by December 2012	soundwide	PSP			

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		advance program effectiveness, evaluation, and support of Action Agenda priorities.		strategies.						
D	7.3	Maintain centralized capacity to sustain and enhance the regional Puget Sound Starts Here campaign.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	7.4	Provide public information conduits connecting individuals to local activities, resources and decision-making processes—including cost-share programs, technical assistance, volunteer experiences and ways to engage in civic structures and processes.	1	Citizen Action Training School. PSP and grantee(s) establish a Citizen Action Training School to 1) build awareness of Puget Sound issues and related governmental structures and processes, and 2) increase citizen participation in local, state and federal decision-making processes affecting Puget Sound.	Program launched by December 2012. By July 2015, six iterations of the program completed; a minimum of 150 community leaders trained; 7,500 hours invested in resulting community projects; and written curricula on effective civic engagement disseminated for ECO Net member use.	soundwide	PSP			
D	7.5	Enhance strategic networks and tools that support stewardship partners and outcomes; including ECO-Net, STORM, The Northwest Straits Initiative and Marine Resource Committees, tribes, municipalities not covered by stormwater permits, public agencies, funders, universities, NGOs and others.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						
D	7.6	Work regionally and locally to remove implementation barriers (e.g., physical, economic, regulatory, enforcement, policy), and enable and incentivize adoption of stewardship actions.		No near-term actions. Work is focused on implementation of ongoing programs.						

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
E	1.1	Maintain and enhance federal funding for implementation of Action Agenda priorities.	1	Puget Sound Recovery Act Passage. PSP to continue work with Washington, coastal and other key delegation staff to encourage passage of the Puget Sound Recovery Act by December 30, 2014.	If not passed during 112th session of Congress: By February 2013 meet with key Washington delegation members to ensure House and Senate champions have been secured for bill in the 113th session; Meet with House and Senate champions, pertinent committee members on a quarterly or more frequent basis, as needed, to provide information and gain updates on progress for passage: By March 2014 testify and provide information to Congress for committee hearings.	soundwide	PSP			
E	1.1	Maintain and enhance federal funding for implementation of Action Agenda priorities.	2	Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds. PSP, in collaboration with the Salmon Recovery Council, will craft and lead outreach strategy to increase Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery Funds with goal of securing federal match towards goal of fully funding the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon Recovery plan at $120M per year by December 2014.	By October 2012, hold 4 meetings and briefings with key decision-makers within federal government to influence federal FY13 appropriations and FY14 budget formulation to increase federal share towards meeting $120M per year funding target. By October 2013, provide 4 briefings and in-state field visits with key decision-makers within the federal government to provide status of update to the Puget Sound Chinook Recovery Plan funding estimate and ways to incorporate into federal FY15 budget process.	soundwide	PSP	SRC		
E	1.2	Focus federal agency budgets and national programs on Action Agenda priorities.	1	Farm Bill and Water Quality: PSP will work with NRCS and Partners to identify and increase funding to Puget Sound through the Farm Bill to improve water pollution prevention efforts and habitat protection and restoration efforts in rural areas in this biennium. Partners will also develop a system to identify and track both the need and completed requests for these programs in the NRCS PRISM database.	Meet with federal and state partners twice a year to direct partner funds to strategic areas; Follow up and facilitate if needed the efficient allocation of funds to on-the-ground efforts of the agricultural community with a target to allocate funds in each calendar year.	soundwide	PSP	NRCS		
E	1.2	Focus federal agency budgets and national programs on Action Agenda priorities.	2	DOD Readiness and Environmental Protection. PSP to convene at least three meetings with DOD installations by March 2013. These meetings will focus on strategic planning and outreach with public officials and local stakeholders in support of DOD (Navy base Kitsap and JBLM) and state, federal and NGO partners collaborating on habitat and funding needs with goals of expanding the Dept of Defense Readiness and Environmental Protection Initiative (REPI) within Puget Sound. The goal of this work is to protect and restore increased ecosystem function that are related to the ability of DOD entities to accomplish their missions, preserve native biodiversity and advance species recovery.	By August 2012 outreach materials will be crafted by PSP and USFWS that delineate timelines, priority actions for proactively addressing encroachment related to potential ESA listings and funding strategy for resourcing an Integrated Conservation Team to focus on species recovery while abating restrictions to JBLM and the South Sound's economic development. By July 2013 convene at least 3 meetings with Navy, agencies and NGO partners collaborating on Hood Canal to share criteria for each entity's decision-making, prioritize and align acquisition needs and document acquisition and funding strategies for REPI, matching funding and other sources.	soundwide	PSP	DOD		
E	1.3	Maintain, enhance, and focus state funding for implementation of	1	Stormwater Priorities. PSP and Ecology work with partners to increase funding through Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grants, Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and Ecology Performance	By January 2014 use data from the Stormwater Needs Assessment and the ECB Funding committee to craft funding strategy and	soundwide	PSP	Ecology	ECB	

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		Action Agenda priorities.		Partnership Grants to address stormwater priorities by April 2014.	outreach materials to inform decision-makers about the priorities, amounts and types of state and federal government investments required to help share the burden of costs so that we can adequately address the scope of stormwater problems and meet related 2020 ecosystem recovery targets.					
E	1.3	Maintain, enhance, and focus state funding for implementation of Action Agenda priorities.	2	Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund. PSP, in collaboration with the Salmon Recovery Council, will craft and lead an outreach strategy to renew and increase Washington state's Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration Fund with goal of securing state match towards goal of fully funding the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon Recovery plan at $120M per year by December 2014.	By October 2012 hold 4 meetings and briefings or field visits with key decision makers to educate them about Puget Sound acquisition and restoration opportunities and the funding levels needed to do the work.	soundwide	PSP	SRC	RCO	
E	1.3	Maintain, enhance, and focus state funding for implementation of Action Agenda priorities.	3	State Funding. PSP will work closely with state, local and private partners to pursue state legislation or other mechanisms to provide adequate funding for critical water quality including OSS management and habitat protection and restoration programs through June 2014.	Proposal complete by August 2012 to be included in Governor's 2013–15 Biennial Budget request; Proposal enacted by Legislature in the 2013–15 Biennial Budget	soundwide	PSP			
E	1.4	Maintain and enhance local funding for implementation of Action Agenda priorities.	1	Local Funding Mechanism. PSP, working with the ECB funding committee, will lead the development of a legislative strategy by October 2012 to adopt a funding mechanism, which local governments around the Sound could elect to use to address Puget Sound recovery priorities.	PSP to convene a subcommittee of the ECB to form the coalition and develop a workplan that uses data on costs for Action Agenda implementation, funding gaps and will result in new proposals to fill funding gaps and efficiently use current financial resources. (October 2012); PSP, ECB and coalition members review funding needs for an integrated package of stormwater, habitat, flooding and erosion control and other water quality investments needed to carry out the Puget Sound recovery priorities and make recommendations regarding the establishment of additional funding mechanisms (consider scale, capacity of different mechanisms). Review and recommendations should build on research and recommendations from Central Puget Sound WRIAs regarding watershed-based funding mechanisms. The Executive Director of PSP should present recommendations to the Leadership Council in June 2012. (June 2012); Build support for and introduce any legislation recommended in June 2012 in the 2013 legislative session by November 2012	soundwide	PSP	ECB		
E	1.4	Maintain and enhance local funding for implementation of Action Agenda priorities.	2	Rate Study of Special Purpose Districts. PSP will conduct a rate study of local special purpose districts to determine the relative amounts being raised by local governments to address recovery priorities compared to total potential that could be raised using existing funding mechanisms	Report complete and submitted to the LC with recommendations by December 2012.	soundwide	PSP			
E	1.5	Develop opportunities	1	Coordination with Philanthropic Community. PSP will coordinate	Hold two meetings per year with major	soundwide	PSP			

STRATEGY	#	SUB-STRATEGY	NTA #	NTA	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	NTA TYPE	OWNER	SECONDARY OWNER	OWNER (3)	OWNER (4)
		for private sector and philanthropic funding for implementation of Action Agenda priorities.		with the philanthropic community to encourage collaboration on implementation of highest priority actions in the Action Agenda by June 2014	philanthropic donors through June 2014 to provide outreach about Puget Sound priorities and progress, philanthropic needs and roles of partners.					
E	1.6	Develop and implement market-based mechanisms for implementation of priorities in the Action Agenda.	1	Compensatory Mitigation Programs. PSP to provide assistance, where necessary, on the development of in-lieu-fee (ILF) compensatory mitigation programs in Hood Canal, Pierce County and Thurston County. HCCC is working with partners in this process and will be in position to implement high priority actions from the ILF for 2013 and beyond. PSP will work with HCCC to track implementation progress and achievement of outcomes.	Complete ILF Mitigation Program by June 2012. HCCC, working with its partners in this process will be in position to implement high priority actions from the ILF for 2013 and beyond. Pierce County and Thurston County programs adopted by December 30, 2012.	soundwide	PSP	US Navy	HCCC	

Appendix D:

Science Basis for the 2012 Action Agenda Update

Science Basis for the 2012 Action Agenda update

Introduction

The Action Agenda is the single road map that identifies the work needed to protect and restore the Puget Sound ecosystem. The Puget Sound Partnership guides the iterative adaptation of the Action Agenda, building on updated scientific information about ecosystem conditions and on scientific information and policy perspectives about expected and observed ecosystem responses to implementation strategies.

In 2008, the Partnership, including the Science Panel, was forming while creating the Action Agenda and Biennial Science Work Plan. The first version of the Action Agenda was built on scientific frameworks and information available at that time, knowing that a more systematic and rigorous approach would be needed. The scientific foundation of the 2008 Action Agenda includes:

- The guiding principles for ecosystem management in Puget Sound. These were developed from the work of the topic forums (discussed below), community workshops, refined by the Science Panel and vetted by the Ecosystem Coordination Board and Leadership Council. The principles, presented on page 29 of the 2008 Action Agenda, were used to refine strategies and actions, and prioritize actions.
- Five topic forum papers were prepared to promote and inspire community conversation and critical thinking about the specific problems facing Puget Sound and the strategies and actions needed to address them. The papers are organized to logically step through three initial questions (two scientific and one policy) that build to a rational conclusion about the strategies and actions needed for recovery. After a public review of the draft papers, the Science Panel coordinated a peer review of the conclusions of the science questions. Their conclusion was that the topic forum papers were a good start at synthesizing information and a process that could be modified and continued in the future. Given time and resource constraints in 2008, the topic forum papers were not revised following Science Panel review: therefore, the scientific basis for Action Agenda strategies and actions is found in the topic forum papers and the peer review summaries.
- Staff at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s Northwest Fisheries Science Center led scientific steps related to Puget Sound ecosystem indicator identification in 2008. To describe a healthy Puget Sound, the Action Agenda presented a list of 103 indicators as identified by the NOAA project, which was still in progress at the time that the Action Agenda was published.
- The Action Agenda's description of the current status of Puget Sound was largely drawn from a threats and drivers analysis led by staff at NOAA Northwest Fisheries Science Center. The anticipation was that a more thorough description would be developed as part of the 2009 State of the Sound report.

2012 Update: Building from 2008

After completion of the first Action Agenda, the Partnership, including the Science Panel, embarked on identifying and building more rigorous and systematic approach to future iterations of the Action Agenda. In 2009, the Partnership identified that the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation could be the right adaptive and performance-oriented framework for Puget Sound recovery. Staff, working with partners, prepared a series of technical memoranda that detail important advancements toward having the performance management system. Based on this early work, the Partnership adopted the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation (The Conservation Measures Partnership, 2007) as the adaptive framework to use moving forward (Partnership's Strategic Science Plan (2010)).

The Open Standards process provides a common means of understanding and supporting the critical role of science, and a means to identify where in the project management cycle science is relevant and needed. This framework also helps define recommendations for structured science/policy collaboration that clarify roles in implementing the Open Standards cycle.

Each of the five Open Standards steps shown in Figure xx has scientific, performance and policy inputs. The choice of what actions to take and their priority and sequencing are ultimately policy choices. These choices are grounded in scientific information so that decision-makers can make the most informed decisions possible, and understand the certainty and uncertainties in their choices.

The 2012 update to the Action Agenda occurs in Open Standards steps 1 and 2: Conceptualize/Frame Project (scoping the extent of the update, content revisions and processes) and Plan Actions and Monitoring (process to develop the strategies and actions). There are multiple scientific inputs to the Action Agenda content and process as summarized in Tables E-1 and E-2. The update builds from the work in 2008 with some critical refinements: selection of ecosystem indicators, setting recovery targets, logic models to transparently link strategies and actions to outcomes, and closely linked the Action Agenda and the Biennial Science Work Plan.

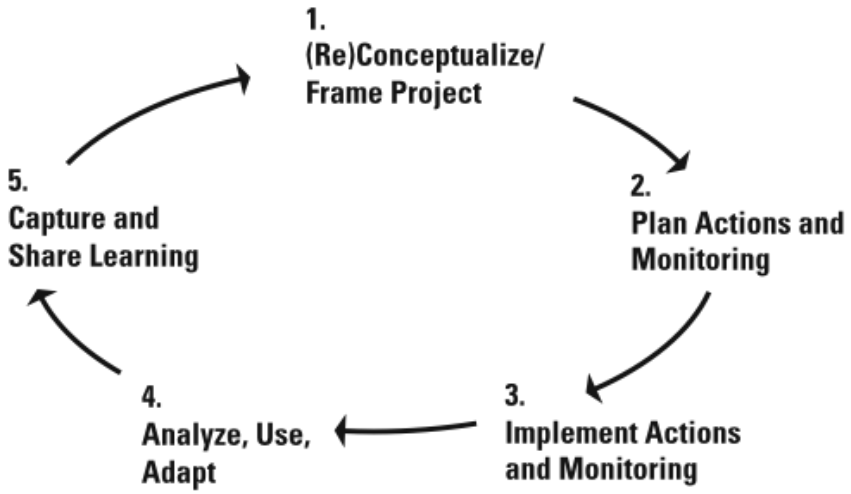

Figure E-1: The Five Steps of the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation

Table D-1: Scientific input into the 2011 Action Agenda revision – conceptualizing and framing project

OPEN STANDARDS STEP 1: CONCEPTUALIZE/FRAME PROJECT
Framing the Partnership's 2011 work based on the 2010 Puget Sound Science Update – materials at psp.wa.gov The Science Panel convened a science-policy workshop on December 14, 2010 to help frame the Partnership's work for 2011 based on the conclusions and implications of the 2010 Puget Sound Science Update. This workshop was supported by two key documents: • State-of-the-science synthesis to support efforts to restore and protect the Puget Sound ecosystem (draft December 2010). • Science Panel Conclusions Regarding Action Agenda Implications of the Science Update (December 2010): ○ Target setting should begin immediately for the Dashboard of Ecosystem Indicators (completed February, June, October 2011) ○ Urgent need to conduct a comprehensive analysis of threats (called out in the Biennial Science Work Plan update) ○ Social science work needs to be advanced ○ Need clear process for prioritizing scientific work to identify where disagreement on scientific underpinnings of management issues arises (added to IDT tasks, also part of BSWP process to prioritize science) ○ Need to continue to support targeted scientific studies (added to IDT tasks).
Scientific contributions to target setting – materials at MyPugetSound.net • Target setting brief sheets for Dashboard indicators and technical memos for key pressures (completed January, March – May, and September 2011) • Science Panel member reviews of briefsheets and technical memos
Social science contributions to ecosystem recovery • In June 2011, the Puget Sound Institute and Washington Sea Grant convened a workshop on social science research to inform Puget Sound recovery and management. This workshop represents a first step in advancing social science work in support of ecosystem recovery. Next steps identified in this workshop included: ○ Develop a preliminary draft social sciences strategic plan ○ Convene a second workshop to provide peer review of the draft plan ○ Create a seminar series at UW on social sciences in ecosystem recovery ○ Support research activities highlighted by the workshop: a baseline literature review, an institutional analysis, an evaluation of public engagement and behaviors, and development of a conceptual model incorporating human dimension components

Table D-2: Scientific Input into 2011 Action Agenda Revision – Planning of Actions and Monitoring

OPEN STANDARDS STEP 2: PLAN ACTIONS AND MONITORING

OPEN STANDARDS STEP 2: PLAN ACTIONS AND MONITORING

Develop updated strategies and actions related to five key pressures using Open Standards steps:

Strategies

- Develop conceptual model with consideration given to information in Partnership's 2009 results chains and Puget Sound Science Update (Chapter 4).
- Consider where to intervene, where not
- Brainstorm new strategies and sub-strategies/refinements to existing 2008 strategies
- Identify sub-strategies by assessing the likely effectiveness of candidate strategies

Actions

- Identify near-term actions (NTAs)
- Build results chains to illustrate the logic of sub-strategies and actions
- Prioritize NTAs using similar process above based on potential impacts and feasibility
- Identify science gaps

Scientific and technical staff from agencies and interest groups participate in strategy and action development (i.e., participate on interdisciplinary teams; attend September partner workshops)

Science Panel engagement:

- Review and advise on Open Standards steps used to develop strategies and actions (May 2011). Science Panel with expertise in decision-making tools reviewed the steps with PSP staff; concluded that the steps were reasonable.
- Brief review of conceptual models for three of the Interdisciplinary Team strategies (June 2011). The Science Panel was asked to provide feedback on identifying gaps and concerns about incomplete or inconsistent relationships between strategies, contributing factors, pressures, and ecosystem components.
  - Land use: the model and material were distributed in early June but no feedback was provided
  - Wastewater: model was well thought out and covered the issues
  - Stormwater: no glaring omissions or errors in fact, move onto implementation strategies
  - The nearshore and floodplain models were not reviewed in June as these groups got a late start

Process for identifying priority Sub-Strategies and near-term actions

- The process for prioritizing sub-strategies and near-term actions is in progress. The Science Director, working with the ECB and the Science Panel, is working to create a robust process for ranking sub-strategies. Based on input from the ECB the ranking will be based on the expected ecological impact of the sub-strategy with information on human well-being and economic costs/benefits also gathered and presented with the expected ecological impact score. A ranked list of sub-strategies based on expected ecological impact will be available in August 2012.

Develop and verify the strategy and action links to targets

- Fall 2011 meetings of the ECB and Leadership Council have included discussions of a staff proposal of a target-perspective view of strategies and actions. Target-strategies linkages for 13 targets are presented in the December 2011 draft.
- Presentations on target-strategy linkages were revised based on scientists' and subject matter experts' (including IDT members) advice based on their understanding of target-strategy relationships and their strengths.

Appendix E:

Acronyms, Terms, and Definitions

Acronyms, Terms, and Definitions

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AKART	*All Known and Reasonable Technology*
ASP	*Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning (also known as Domoic Acid Poisoning)*
BMP	*Best Management Practice*
BSWP	*Biennial Science Work Plan*
CAA	*Clean Air Act*
CAO	*Critical Areas Ordinance*
CAP	*Chemical Action Plan*
CERCLA	*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*
CFHMP	*Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plans*
CREP	*Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program*
CSO	*Combined Sewer Overflow*
CWA	*Clean Water Act*
DPSIR	*Conceptual model reflecting the drivers (D), pressures (P), states (S), impacts (I), and responses (R) of factors effecting valued components of the ecosystem*
ECB	*Ecosystem Coordination Board*
ECO-Net	*Education, Communication, and Outreach Network*
ERC	*Ecosystem Recovery Coordinator*
ERN	*Ecosystem Recovery Network*
GIS	*Geographic Information System*
GMA	*Growth Management Act*
GMAP	*Government Management, Accountability, and Performance*
HAB	*Harmful Algal Bloom*
HPA	*Hydraulic Project Approval program*
IDT	*Inter-disciplinary Team*
IEA	*Integrated Ecosystem Assessment*
IM	*Information management*
IWMP	*Integrated Watershed Management Plan*
LHJ	*Local Health Jurisdiction*
LID	*Low Impact Development*
LIO	*Local Integrating Organization*
LOSS	*Large On-Site Sewage Systems*
MRA	*Marine Recovery Area*

Acronyms and Abbreviations

NTA	*Near-Term Action*
PAH	*Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons*
PBRS	*Public Benefit Rating System*
O&M	*Operations and Maintenance*
OSS	*On-Site Sewage Systems*
PAH	*Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons*
PBT	*Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxics*
PSP	*Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (also known as "red tide")*
PSP	*Puget Sound Partnership*
RCRA	*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act*
RFP	*Request for proposal*
SEPA	*State Environmental Protection Act*
SIP	*State Implementation Plan*
SMA	*Shoreline Management Act*
SMP	*Shoreline Management Program*
SRFB	*Salmon Recovery Funding Board*
SSO	*Sanitary Sewer Overflow*
SWMP	*Stormwater Management Program*
STORM	*Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities*
TDR	*Transfer of Development Rights*
TFI	*Tidegate Fish Initiative*
TMDL	*Total Maximum Daily Load*
TPL	*Trust for Public Lands*
TRI	*Toxics Release Inventory*
TSCA	*Toxic Substances Control Act*
UGA	*Urban Growth Area*
WRAC	*Water Resources Advisory Committee*
WRIA	*Water Resource Inventory Area*
WWTP	*Wastewater Treatment Plant*

General Terms and Definitions

Action	*A project, program or activity designed to achieve a healthy Puget Sound.*
Action area	*One of seven geographic areas of the Sound delineated by ESSB 5372 to facilitate development and implementation of the Action Agenda.*
Adaptive management	*1. A management process involving step-wise evolution of a flexible management system in response to feedback information actively collected to check or test its performance (in biological, social, and economic terms). It may involve deliberate intervention to test the fishery system's response* *2. The process of improving management effectiveness by learning from the results of carefully designed decisions or experiments.*
Artificial propagation	*Spawning, incubating, and/or rearing of fish or shellfish by a human for sale, release or other uses.*
Benchmark	*As identified in statute, measurable interim milestones or achievements established to demonstrate progress towards a goal, objective, or outcome.*
Biodiversity	*The full range of life in all its forms, includes the ecosystems in which life occurs, the way species and their habitats interact with each other, and the physical environment and processes necessary for those interactions.* *Includes all species found within the Sound, the interactions that sustain each species, such as predator-prey relationships, and the physical processes on which life depends, including chemical and nutrient cycling, water filtration, and climate regulation.*
Bycatch	*Fish other than the primary target species that are caught incidental to the harvest of the primary species. Bycatch may be retained or discarded.*
Cultured species	*Any species raised by humans for human use, including hatchery fish, cultivated shellfish, managed timber, and all agricultural species.*
Derelict gear and vessels	*Long-lasting marine debris that poses many problems to people and marine animals, including: nets, lines, crab and shrimp traps/pots, and other recreational or commercial harvest equipment and boats that has been lost or abandoned in the marine environment.*
Diversity	*The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within a given area. When referring to particular species, the distribution of traits within and among populations, ranging in scale from DNA sequence variation at single genes to complex life-history traits.*
Driver	*An external factor that amplifies pressures. Can be natural (climate, volcano, etc.) and can include population growth.*
Ecosystem	*A group of interrelated plants, animals and people together with their inanimate surroundings. Includes environmental, social, cultural, and economic systems.*
Ecosystem-based management	*An approach that takes major ecosystem components and services into account in managing natural resources. It values habitat, embraces a multispecies perspective, and is committed to understanding ecosystem processes. Its goal is to rebuild and sustain populations, species, biological communities, and marine ecosystems at high levels of productivity and biological diversity so as not to jeopardize a wide range of goods and services from marine ecosystems while providing food, revenue, and recreation for humans.*
Ecosystem services	*Benefits people obtain from ecosystems, examples include food and water, flood and disease control, spiritual and cultural benefits, and nutrient cycling, that maintains the conditions for life on earth.*
Endocrine disruptor	*Chemical having potential to cause effects within the endocrine system and thereby alter physiology, including development and reproduction. Such compounds as xenoestrogens, anti-androgens, and thyroid hormone mimics may include some pesticides and industrial substances, among others.*
Indicator	*A physical, biological, or chemical measurement, statistic, or value that provides a gauge, or evidence of, the status of the environment including social and economic values.*

General Terms and Definitions

Estuary	*A semi-enclosed body of water which has free connection to the open ocean and within which water is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage.*
Exempt wells	*Wells that do not require a permit from the Washington State Department of Ecology and are generally used for domestic purposes, including stock water and small-scale irrigation.*
Food chain	*A series of organisms connected by their feeding habits; each link in the food chain is consumed by a larger one, which is consumed by a still larger one.*
Food web	*Multiple food chains connected within and among ecosystems (see food chain).*
Forage fish	*Species used as prey by a larger predator for its food, includes small schooling fishes such as anchovies, sardines, herrings, capelin, smelts, and menhaden, and invertebrates such as squid.*
Goal	*In the Action Agenda, refers to the six goals established by the legislature in RCW 90.71. These goals express a vision for a healthy ecosystem, which includes humans as a prominent part of the picture.*
Hypoxia	*Deficiency of available oxygen.*
Indicator target	*The measurable point at which each environmental indicator will be considered to be a healthy and functioning component of the Puget Sound ecosystem.*
In-lieu-fee mitigation	*An agreement between a regulatory agency (state, federal or local) and a single sponsor, generally a public agency or non-profit organization. The mitigation sponsor collects funds from an individual or a number of individuals who are required to conduct compensatory mitigation. The sponsor may use the funds pooled from multiple permittees to create one or a number of sites to satisfy mitigation requirements.*
Introduced species	*With respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem. Introduced species are also called exotic, nonnative, and alien species. (see Invasive Species)*
Invasive species	*An introduced species that out-competes native species for space and resources. (see Introduced Species, Native Species)*
Native species	*A local species that has not been introduced. (see Introduced Species, Invasive Species)*
Nearshore	*Shallow waters at a small distance from the marine or freshwater shore.*
Near-term actions	*In the Action Agenda, actions that should begin or be completed with the next two years.*
Nutrient	*Chemical elements and compounds found in the environment that plants and animals use to survive and grow. In water quality investigations, the major nutrients of interest are forms of nitrogen and phosphorus. High concentrations of nutrients in water bodies can cause eutrophication and hypoxia.*
On-site sewage system	*Decentralized wastewater treatment system used to collect, treat, and disperse or reclaim wastewater from individual dwellings, businesses, or small communities or service areas (commonly referred to as septic system, individual sewage treatment system, onsite sewage disposal system, or "package" plant).*
Outcome	*Qualitative statements of what a healthy ecosystem should look like.*
Pathogen	*Any disease-producing agent, especially virus, bacteria or fungi.*
Pelagic	*That part of the ocean that comprises the water column; open water.*
Principles	*In the Agenda Agenda, the ecological principles set the direction for identifying near and long-term actions.*
Status	*The existing condition of each component of the Puget Sound ecosystem. Status may be depicted at a "snapshot in time", as a trend, or both. Example: fecal coliform concentrations in a specific water body at a given time.*

General Terms and Definitions

Strategy Category or Section	*In the Action Agenda, refers to five specific priorities: protect intact ecosystem processes, restore ecosystem processes, prevent water pollution at its source, work together as a system, and build an implementation, monitoring, and accountability management system.*
Threat	*Human activities or influences that have or are causing the degradation of components or functions of the Puget Sound ecosystem. A threat may influence one or more indicators and one or more goal.*
Topic forum	*For the Action Agenda, small group with an accompanying workshop of science and policy experts who synthesized the Puget Sound region's current understanding of each of the Partnership goals and identifying strategies needed to achieve a healthy Sound. There were five topic forums: habitat and land use, human health, species and biodiversity, water quality, and water quantity).*

Appendix F:

Federal Response - Habitat Matrix

Federal Response - Habitat Matrix

Recent concerns raised by western Washington treaty tribes as part of their "Treaty Rights at Risk" initiative have led to a renewed federal effort to contribute to the protection and restoration of Puget Sound habitat. This effort is led by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), NOAA Fisheries, and USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). Under the leadership of the three co-chairs, federal agencies with authorities in Puget Sound are re-focusing existing efforts and working together to protect and restore habitat important to salmon, shellfish and other species. This coordinated approach includes a review of existing policies, authorities, and funding programs to identify opportunities for strengthening the ability of those programs to contribute to Puget Sound habitat restoration.

Through this effort, federal agencies in the region agreed to coordinate their programs with one another and with the state and tribes to protect and restore habitat in Puget Sound; coordinate funding to support habitat protection and restoration; prioritize protection and restoration of shoreline and nearshore habitats, flood plains, and water quality; and develop a coordinated reporting mechanism to ensure the initiative results in steady improvements in habitat. Next steps include the development of a federal-tribal forum, creation of a system for measuring results, and crosswalking this effort with the work contained in the Habitat Strategic Initiative to further highlight areas for cooperation and support.

The response to tribal concerns consisted of an action plan that describes this inter-agency approach and highlights key actions agencies are taking. The following table was included as an appendix to that plan and provides a detailed description of specific agency commitments, accountability measures, and timeframes for implementation.

Coordination

AGENCY THAT LISTED THE ACTION	AUTHORITY (IF APPLICABLE)	SPECIFIC ACTION AND STEPS	ROLE(S) - PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING	TIMEFRAME (FOR OVERALL ACTION AND INDIVIDUAL STEPS IF KNOWN)	ASSOCIATED LOGIC MODEL (LINK ACTION TO DELIVERABLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME)	PRELIMINARY ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURE(S) (FROM LOGIC MODEL)	NEW OR ONGOING ACTIVITY?	COMMENTS
Enforcement								
EPA	CWA §404	EPA will convene a meeting with the Corps and Ecology to assess the best ways of improving CWA 404 compliance	EPA, Corps, Ecology	Initial meeting held 1/24. Timing of additional work will depend on filling 2	Meeting to assess 404 compliance -> recommendations to improve compliance ->	Staff and SEE suport redirected toward 404 compliance work OR	New	EPA currently has 2 vacancies: Enforcement

AGENCY THAT LISTED THE ACTION	AUTHORITY (IF APPLICABLE)	SPECIFIC ACTION AND STEPS	ROLE(S) - PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING	TIMEFRAME (FOR OVERALL ACTION AND INDIVIDUAL STEPS IF KNOWN)	ASSOCIATED LOGIC MODEL (LINK ACTION TO DELIVERABLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME)	PRELIMINARY ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURE(S) (FROM LOGIC MODEL)	NEW OR ONGOING ACTIVITY?	COMMENTS
		and enforcement in Puget Sound. EPA will hire a senior environmental employee (SEE) to support compliance/enforcement actions.		vacant positions and selecting SEE.	implementation of recommendations -> improved compliance -> improved habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	implementation of other effective enforcement action measures.		Coordinator and Puget Sound enforcement support, that will be key to implementing any new enforcement strategies.
EPA	CWA §404	A field level agreement between all four Corps Districts and EPA was recently revised. EPA and the Corps meet quarterly to discuss enforcement actions and issues. In the past 5 years, EPA has issued §404 enforcement orders or has ongoing case work involving violations on the Blair/Hylebos Peninsula, in Bothell, on the Skykomish River, in Arlington, and in Lynden. Two of these cases involve farming operations.	EPA, Corps	Last quarterly meeting held 1/24. Will continure meeting quarterly. Timing of additional enforcement/compliance work will depend on filling 2 vacant positions.	Improved enforcement of regulations -> improved habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	# of enforcement and compliance assistance actions taken	Ongoing	EPA currently has 2 vacancies: Enforcement Coordinator and Puget Sound enforcement support that will be key to implementing any new enforcement strategies.
NOAA	Endangered Species Act (ESA), Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA)	NOAA OLE will initiate an enforcement initiative in conjunction with the Corps and EPA to reduce the number and effect of unpermitted bank armoring projects.	Co-Leads: NOAA and Corps, State Department of Ecology and WDFW possible partners	Initial NOAA meetings completed December 2011; NOAA regulatory guidance to be completed by April 2012	Complete programmatic consultation for overwater structures in nearshore marine habitat-> Implement streamlined permit process ->	Revised permitting approach should lead to expanded use of bioengineered alternatives to bank hardening -> improved habitat for salmonids	New initiative between NOAA and Corps	The joint agency habitat enforcement initiative aims to prevent additional incremental habitat loss
Corps	CWA §404 and Rivers and Harbors Act	Dependent on funding increase efforts on enforcement. Will need assistance from NOAA to complete after the fact consultation in order to complete actions. Work with EPA on potential to lower the threshold for their involvement to increase effort. Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement: The Seattle District will continue to maintain an appropriate balance among permit, compliance, and enforcement actions. Among the Corps Regulatory Program balanced scorecard metrics in Fiscal Year 2011, Seattle District exceeded its compliance inspection targets two-fold and meets enforcement targets. It seeks to continue to be responsive to reports of violations from Tribes, agencies, and the public.	Corps with assistance from NOAA, EPA	Ongoing; annual reporting on enforcement	Area of jurisdiction and district boundaries	Enforcement of permits and noncompliance with permit requirements->increased compliance with CWA 404 ->better protection of existing habitat and improved mitigation measures	Enforcement statistics	Ongoing

AGENCY THAT LISTED THE ACTION	AUTHORITY (IF APPLICABLE)	SPECIFIC ACTION AND STEPS	ROLE(S) - PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING	TIMEFRAME (FOR OVERALL ACTION AND INDIVIDUAL STEPS IF KNOWN)	ASSOCIATED LOGIC MODEL (LINK ACTION TO DELIVERABLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME)	PRELIMINARY ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURE(S) (FROM LOGIC MODEL)	NEW OR ONGOING ACTIVITY?	COMMENTS
Mitigation								
EPA	CWA §404	EPA will serve on the Interagency Review Team (IRT) for In-Lieu Fee (ILF) and Mitigation Bank (MB) programs in the Puget Sound Basin, with priorities given to all ILF and all Tribal MB development. EPA will continue to participate as an IRT member on the Policy Level Meetings with the Corps and Ecology for both ILF and MBs.	EPA, Corps, Ecology	Ongoing - multiple projects & multiple monthly meetings	Participation on IRT-> ability to positively influence ILF programs -> more effective mitigation -> improved habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Participation on IRT and adoption of policies that increase mitigation effectiveness	New	
Corps	CWA §404	Mitigation Banking and In-Lieu-Fee (ILF) Programs: The Seattle District will continue to encourage the use of mitigation banks and ILF programs that provide high quality compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts associated with permitted projects. Presently, mitigation banks totaling over 1,600 acres exist in Washington, with the majority of acreage in the Puget Sound basin, with another 1,500 acres and four proposed ILF programs in the basin. Among these are the first Tribal mitigation banks and ILF program, and the first marine ILF program. Further, the Seattle District continues to explore opportunities for joint mitigation-conservation banks and ILF programs with the Federal Services. Existing Mitigation Banks and In Lieu Fee programs to serve compensatory mitigation requirements (not purely restoration). Approved mitigation banks in the Puget Sound basin include Skagit; Skykomish; Nookachamps; Snohomish; Paine Field/Snohomish County Airport; WSDOT Springbrook Creek.	Corps/Ecology co-leads, local gov't, tribes, other fed agencies as necessary for individual banks	Ongoing; each bank has its own schedule which depends on negotiations	Negotiations with involved parties->creation of ILF programs and mitigation banks ->protects existing habitat	Sufficiently functioning Mitigation Banks; ILF acres protected; completion of ILF and MB	Ongoing	Issue is that mitigation banks don't always replicate lost functions
Corps	CWA §404	Pending : several Banks/ILF in Puget Sound for compensatory mitigation purposes (Lummi Bank; King County ILF; Hood Canal Coordinating Council ILF; Quil Ceda Village ILF; Puget Sound Partnership/Pierce County ILF). • Exploring other opportunities with the Services to develop Banks/ILF projects	Corps/Ecology co-leads, local gov't, tribes, other fed agencies as necessary for individual banks	Negotiations ongoing	Negotiations with involved parties->creation of ILF programs and mitigation banks ->protects existing habitat	Sufficiently functioning Mitigation Banks; ILF acres protected	New	

AGENCY THAT LISTED THE ACTION	AUTHORITY (IF APPLICABLE)	SPECIFIC ACTION AND STEPS	ROLE(S) - PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING	TIMEFRAME (FOR OVERALL ACTION AND INDIVIDUAL STEPS IF KNOWN)	ASSOCIATED LOGIC MODEL (LINK ACTION TO DELIVERABLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME)	PRELIMINARY ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURE(S) (FROM LOGIC MODEL)	NEW OR ONGOING ACTIVITY?	COMMENTS
		for both agencies mitigation needs • Continue to increase tribal coordination during permitting process, have drastically increased this over last several years. • Work with NMFS/USFWS to identify and develop/expand programmatic opportunities to encourage more environmentally friendly projects.						
Navy	ESA Section 7 consultation - habitat loss	Navy looking to use a new mitigation hierarchy, i.e., approved mitigation banks, approved in-lieu fee (ILF), permittee (i.e., Navy) responsible mitigation. Working with the Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) regarding the proposed ILF program in Hood Canal.	Corps primary to approve ILF. HCCC is ILF sponsor. Interagency Review Team (reviews the instrument and advises the Corps and Ecology in selection of projects) includes USFWS, NOAA/NMFS, EPA, and several state and local agencies, and tribes. Navy: option to use program as a "permittee" once established.	Program approval would be in June '12 at the earliest	ILF program established => Navy enters program => payment made into program =>restoration, creation, enhancement or preservation activity conducted		New program for HCCC and for Navy participation	Allows a concentration of effort on project sites and allows for better coordination to restore the health of the Hood Canal watershed.
Stormwater Permits								
EPA	CWA §402	EPA developed a draft municipal storm water permit for Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) that incorporates advanced hydrologic flow control requirements for new development, including green infrastructure, and storm water improvements in areas that are already developed. This permit supports Ecology stormwater permits and also serves as a model in subsequent federal permits at federal facilities and within Indian Country.	EPA and Joint Base Lewis McChord	Draft permit completed 1/31/12, final permit 10/1/12	EPA model stormwater permit ->stronger state and federal stormwater permits (consistent with model)->lower PS concentrations of pollutants from stormwater -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Permit in place	New	
NOAA	ESA	Habitat Protection	Lead:	Work to implement existing	Until WA state water quality	Biological opinions on	New and	■ EPA will develop a

AGENCY THAT LISTED THE ACTION	AUTHORITY (IF APPLICABLE)	SPECIFIC ACTION AND STEPS	ROLE(S) - PRIMARY AND SUPPORTING	TIMEFRAME (FOR OVERALL ACTION AND INDIVIDUAL STEPS IF KNOWN)	ASSOCIATED LOGIC MODEL (LINK ACTION TO DELIVERABLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME)	PRELIMINARY ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURE(S) (FROM LOGIC MODEL)	NEW OR ONGOING ACTIVITY?	COMMENTS
		• NMFS will work with EPA on model Federal discharge permits, e.g., the Joint Lewis McCord efforts, to establish appropriate WQ standards and BMPs NMFS will work with EPA and Ecology on the state industrial general stormwater discharge permit, which is up for renewal, to include appropriate conservation measures for fish habitat. • NMFS will work with EPA and Ecology to implement the existing municipal general stormwater discharge permit to improve compliance and water quality results. <u>Enforcement</u> • NMFS will work with the enforcement team to seek strategic permit compliance/enforcement opportunities.	NMFS,Partner agencies: WA Governor's Office, Department of Ecology, EPA Region 10	general permits is ongoing, but will receive additional effort from NMFS in response to this initiative. Consultations on Federal dischsarge permits will be new and engaged as requests from EPA are received.	standards are up for review, we will engage in existing implementation opportunities, including existing general permits and new consultations on Federal reservations for which EPA retains direct jurisdiction	Federal actions will have RPAs and or RPMs to provide binding conservation measures to protect and resore water quality in Puget Sound receiving waters	ongoing	model stormwater permit for a federal facility in Puget Sound (see row 11 on EPA worksheet).
Coordinated Permitting								
EPA	CWA §404	Increase participation in regional general permit development, muli-agency Permit teams (MAP Teams), and Nationwide Permit agency review and coordination. An example is the Shellfish Interagency MAP Team below.	Corps issues permits; EPA will review and comment as appropriate	Ongoing	# of §404 applications-> # permits-> Δ in acres of Puget Sound wetlands or other aquatic resources	# of permits reviewed and comments provided by EPA that improve environmental outcome	Ongoing	
EPA	CWA §404	Washington Shellfish Initiative - Shellfish Interagency Review Team will identify ways to appropriately streamline shellfish aquaculture permits, while ensuring compliance with State WQS, Section 404 permitting requirements, and protection of critical shellfish, salmon, and other habitats.	NOAA, Ecology, WDNR, WDFW, WDOH, Corps, EPA, Tribes	Monthly meetings	Balancing streamlined permits with environmental protection -> ensuring compliance with WQS -> improved WQ -> improved habitat -> improved shellfish health	Participation in review team meetings that result in increased compliance with WQS	New	
NOAA	Endangered Species Act (ESA), Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA)	<u>Habitat Protection</u> • Work with the Corps to develop new programmatic consultation(s) using regional general permits, standard local operating procedures for endangered species (SLOPES), etc. to streamline the permit review process and establish fish-friendly, bioengineering alternatives to bank	Co-Leads: NOAA and Corps, State Department of Ecology and WDFW possible partners	Initial NOAA meetings completed December 2011; NOAA regulatory guidance to be completed by April 2012	Complete programmatic consultation for overwater structures in nearshore marine habitat-> Implement streamlined permit process ->	Revised permitting approach should lead to expanded use of bioengineered alternatives to bank hardening -> improved habitat for salmonids	New initiative between NOAA and Corps; Completion of an ongoining activitiy by NOAA-Guidance	The joint agency habitat enforcement initiative aims to prevent additional incremental habitat loss

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		armoring. • Work with the Corps to modify nationwide permits or develop regional conditions (e.g., NWP #13, 31) to avoid cumulative effects and incremental habitat losses. • Where applicants choose individual permit consultations in lieu of programmatic approaches,NMFS will require compensatory mitigation for incremental habitat loss; use reasonable and prudent alternatives where necessary to avoid adverse modification of critical habitat to achieve adequate conservation of estuarine and nearshore habitats.					document on installing overwater structures in marine nearshore areas	
NOAA	ESA, MSA	<u>Habitat Protection</u> • Work with the Corps to develop new programmatic consultation(s) uin the Snohomish Basin using regional general permits, standard local operating procedures for endangered species (SLOPES), ect., to streamline the permit review process, extablish fish-friendly tide gate design criteria, and require compensatory mitigation for estuarine habitat loss from tidegate operation (similar to Skagit tide gate approach. • NMFS will work with proponents to develop and implement new habitat conservation banks to compensate for incremental habitat loss.	Co-Leads: NOAA and Corps State Department of Ecology and WDFW possible partners		Revised permit process-> improved tidegate design criteria-> implement fish-friendly tidegates	Revised design criteria and compensatory mitigation requirements -> reductions in incremental estuarine habitat loss	New initiative between NOAA and Corps	
Corps	CWA §404 and Rivers and Harbors Act	Tribal Notification Procedures: The Seattle District has established notification procedures with 14 Tribes to solicit review and comment on proposed projects subject to its Regulatory program jurisdiction in areas where they possess Usual and Accustomed hunting and fishing Tribal Treaty rights. Notifications to Tribes increased by 80% (570 total) in Fiscal Year 2011 and Seattle District is working with additional Tribes to develop similar procedures.	Corps and Tribes	Ongoing	Basin or watershed based determination depending on service area developed for each bank	Coordination with Tribes -> more rigorous reviews -> better protection of existing habitat and improved mitigation measures	notification process with additional tribes	Ongoing

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Puget Sound Cumulative Impacts Study (PSCIS)								
EPA	CWA §404	EPA will provide financial and technical support through an Interagency agreement to the Corps for the Puget Sound Cumulative Impacts Study (PSCIS). This study is being conducted to document the cumulative impacts of many small shoreline development projects on Puget Sound and will be used to prevent incremental loss of habitat.	Corps manages the PSCIS; EPA provides financial and technical support	PCIS Phase I will be completed in April 2012. Phase II will be completed by approximately April 2013.	PSCIS -> documentation of the cumulative impacts of development projects on Puget Sound -> prevent future incremental loss of habitat ->reduction in miles of Puget Sound shoreline modified.	Completion of Phase II (Intended to result in more protective federal permitting under CWA section 10/404 in shoreline areas of PS.)	Ongoing	Phase I included the highly developed eastern shoreline of PS between Marysville and Brown's Point north of Tacoma - including the tidally influenced portions of the Duwamish and Snohomish Rivers. The area for Phase II of the study is still to be determined.
Corps	Other Programs	IIS Program (EPA funded) Puget Sound Cumulative Impacts Study (PSCIS) - The scope is a section of Puget Sound from Brown's Point to Tulalip Point, that is expected to show significant resource decline (process, function, habitat) in support of federal regulatory decision making and potentially for state and local land use decisions.	Corps	Ongoing, completion expected end of 2012	PSCIS -> documentation of the cumulative impacts of development projects on Puget Sound -> prevent future incremental loss of habitat ->reduction in miles of Puget Sound shoreline modified.	Completion of Phase II	Ongoing	
Corps	Other Programs	Further development of the information regarding cumulative effects in Puget Sound to inform federal agencies in decision making (USFW,NOAA, EPA, Corps)	Corps	2013	PSCIS -> documentation of the cumulative impacts of development projects on Puget Sound -> prevent future incremental loss of habitat ->reduction in miles of Puget Sound shoreline modified.	Completion of Phase III	New	
National Flood Insurance Program								
FEMA	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	The primary purpose of the NFIP is to encourage preventive and protective measures by state and local government to reduce the risk of flooding and share the cost of flood losses with those whose property is at risk of flooding. There are no provisions in either the enacting legislation or the NFIP regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) providing for the protection or restoration of salmon habitat.	FEMA with support from State and local governments	Major changes have occurred in the manner in which the NFIP is being administered locally to comply with the BiOP and RPA by NMFS as of September 22, 2011	FEMA developed and issued technical guidance>communities have selected an option as of September 2011>all floodplain development is now being done in compliance with the RPA	Local gov't implements federal gov't (FEMA) along with state gov't (Dept. of Ecology) monitors on an annual basis	New as of Sept. 2011	44CFR60.3(a)(2) requires that communities comply with ESA
FEMA	NFIP (42 U.S.C.	FEMA programmatically monitors state	FEMA with	Increased focus on Puget	Closer monitoring of community	CAC (Community	New	

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	4001 et seq)	and local government's implementation of the NFIP by conducting Community Assistance Contacts (CAC) and Community Assistance Visits (CAV). During a CAV a cursory review of a communities permit files is completed to evaluate effectiveness of their permitting processes Beginning in October 2011 CAVs in the 122 Puget Sound communities impacted by NMFS Biological Opinion will begin to examine on how well communities are implementing new guidance designed to help them comply with the ESA.	support from State	Sound beginning in FY12 but continuing into the future indefinitely	adiministration of FPZ ordinances is expected to improve compliance	Assistance Contact) or CAV (Community Assistance Visit) with all Tier 1 & 2 communities in FY12 that have selected 'Door 3" FEMA reports annually to NMFS		
FEMA	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA R10 has participated in multiple workshops with NMFS to explain to community officials how to develop, adopt and enforce procedures based on their land-use authorities to avoid adverse affects to salmon habitat	FEMA and NMFS with support from Ecology	Workshops have been held beginning in 2009 and have been held each year since.	Technical assistance to local government will improve compliance with ESA	FEMA reports to NMF	New	
NOAA	ESA	Work with FEMA leadership, NFIP litigation plaintiffs, and key local jurisdictions to identify additional actions to supplement FEMA NFIP biop implementation efforts	Co-leads: NMFS and FEMA Regional Administrators, Collaborators: NWF and Selected local jurisdictions		NMFS is working with FEMA to provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions as they develop their approaches to comply with the FEMA biop RPA.	NMFS and FEMA are using a triage approach to overlay important salmon populations and the local jurisdictions that are least likely to offer a responsive program enabling a targeted compliance effort.	Ongoing	
Corps	Civil Works - Flood Reduction	• Work with other federal/non federal partners on developing comprehensive plans that address flooding as well as incorporate environmental considerations. • Continue to increase partnership with Tribes on flood reduction projects	Corps, FEMA other partners	Ongoing	Comprehensive watershed plan on flooding->plan includes environmental considerations -> improved floodplain connectivity ->improved habitat	Plans that achieve balance between flood and habitat protection	New	
Levee Vegetation								
NOAA	ESA	• NMFS will work with the Corps Seattle District to develop model local variances and system wide improvements under the new Policy Guidance Letter and System Wide Improvement Framework to retain	Seattle District Corps, WA Dept. of Ecology, King County, Puget Sound Partnership,	Several initial scoping meetings have been held. Awaiting fianl PGL guidance from Corps HQ.	NMFS and other partners have had some, but limited, success influencing Corps national levee policies. Current appraoch is to work with motivated partners to develop model vegetation	The Corps chairs a working group with both technical and policy subgroups, which also includes other PSP players, to develop a	Ongoing	The places identified for the SWIF/variance processes are in the Green River watershed with the

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		and establish riparian trees on levees and accommodate other fish-friendly levee design measures. • NMFS will work with the Corps through the PGL variance and SWIF processes to establish ESA section 7 consultation approaches for fish-friendly levee construction and maintenance. NMFS and the Corps will jointly develop levee repair and design criteria that can be applied through Puget Sound and the region. • Where opportunities become available to condition levee repair or construction through Section 7 consultation, NMFS will require re-vegetation, installation of large wood, or other compensatory mitigation for incremental habitat loss. Adverse modification of critical floodplain habitat will be avoided by the appropriate prescription of reasonable and prudent alternatives. Where opportunities become available throught Section 7 Consultation on levee repair or construction, USFWS Will work to have fish friendly designs incorporated to avoid unnecessary habitat loss. • Develop NMFS NWR guidance on the development, approval and use of conservation banks. Use selected project consutlations to encourage the use of new and existing conservation banks.	WDFW and the Muckleshoot Tribe in the Green River process. The Milton Freewater process includes locals, DEQ, ODFW, EPA, Umatilla Tribes, USFWS and NMFS .		variances that can then be applied throughtout Puget Sound under the new procedures.	lvee vegetation management approach for the Green River and Cedar River. Solutions will be immediately shared more broadly with other local jurisdictions.		Seattle District Corps, and the Walla Walla River near Milton-Freewater with the Walla Walla Corps District. (While the Walla Walla River is obviously not in Puget Sound, it represents the initial opportunity to apply the new SWIF process and lessons learned there will inform similar efforts in Puget Sound).
Corps	PL 84-99, Flood Control and coastal Emergencies (FCCE)	1) PL 84-99 Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Programs: The Corps Seattle District continues to work collaboratively with levee owners, Tribes, the Federal Services (USFWS and NOAA Fisheries), and stakeholders to develop flood risk management solutions for the Public Law (P.L.) 84-99 Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) programs. These programs support levee integrity, ESA compliance, and fulfillment of Tribal	a)Corps b) Corps with NOAA, USFWS, EPA, and FEMA	Ongoing	a) Finalize Policy Guidance Memorandum-> develop new typical levee repair designs with Services and Tribes; share data and serve as technical resource for variance applicants -> implement team-generated decision process when ermergency is declared -> project completion->no further loss of habitat along armored	a) Project completion b)Issuance of regional guidance on levees that is protective of the environment 1)completion of SWIF 2)Completion of PGL 3)pilot Products 4)emergency delcaration process defined	a) Ongoing b)New	

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		Trust responsibilities. The Corps anticipates the ESA Section 7 consultation inherent in these efforts will yield endangered species/fish-friendly criteria for levee design, construction, maintenance, and repair and best practices guidance for Puget Sound and the region. The District will try to complete P.L. 84-99 consultations with the federal Services prior to doing the actual repairs where circumstances allow, taking into consideration issues such as funding, emergency circumstances and work windows. a) Levee Vegetation System Wide Improvement Framework (SWIF): The Seattle District will serve as the local federal lead for interagency efforts when the Corps' new SWIF approach is used by levee sponsors. The SWIF helps identify solutions that use resources efficiently, prioritize improvements and corrective actions based on risk, and better align programs and requirements. b) Levee Vegetation Variance Policy Guidance Letter (PGL): The Seattle District will serve as the local federal lead for interagency coordination efforts on variances from mandatory Corps vegetation-management standards. The District will work with levee sponsors (for non-federal levees) and seek their concurrence (for qualifying federal-constructed non-federal sponsor-maintained levees) to request variances under the new DRAFT Vegetation Variance policy. These variances will preserve, protect, and/or enhance natural resources and protect Tribal treaty rights, while ensuring levee function. c) Emergency Flood Response Activities: The Seattle District will seek to improve			bank b) Implement regional guidance on levee setback and vegetation-> setback levees; maintain allowable vegetation where setback is not possible; share data and serve as technical resource for variance applicants ->avoidance of new impact on salmon habitat and water temp			

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		its method for determining whether local jurisdiction flood assistance requests (Advance Measures and Emergency Operations) will protect against significant threats to life, health, welfare, property, and infrastructure. Where emergency action is warranted, the Seattle District will coordinate as early possible with the Federal Services, EPA, and Tribes so that the action's scope and implementation avoid or minimize adverse habitat impacts, with appropriate after-the-fact mitigation when impacts do occur. d) Levee Rehabilitation: The Seattle District will continue to coordinate its post-damage levee repairs with interested federal, state, local, and Tribal entities. Where possible, based on federal and non-federal resources and other case-specific conditions, the Corps will consider implementing levee setbacks rather than levee rehabilitation in-place. This approach was recently utilized for the Yakima, WA Sportsman Park levee rehabilitation. The Seattle District has been successful at appling best practices such as the Habitat Capacity Mitigation tool developed with the Federal Services, Skagit Diking District sponsors, and Tribal Skagit River System Cooperative to calculate appropriate mitigation. This tool quantified benefits ofre-vegetation, willow lift planting benches, and installation of large woody debris, for a series of levee rehabilitations performed in the Skagit Basin during 2011. Application of this tool is limited to the Skagit River but could be adapted for application to other rivers.						
Restoration Funding								
NRCS	Farm Bill/WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) - WRP is a voluntary program offering	Corps, NOAA, cities, counties	Ongoing	Help develop a plan to buy easements to protect existing	Acres of wetland restored or protected	Ongoing	

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		landowners the opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property. NRCS provides technical and financial support to help landowners with their wetland restoration efforts. The NRCS goal is to achieve the greatest wetland functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program. This program offers landowners an opportunity to establish long-term conservation and wildlife practices and protection. Some of the activities that can be done under EQIP to protect and restore habitat include Property acquisition and conservation, topography restoration.	collaborate on restoration		wetlands or restoration of wetlands -> environmental benefits			
NOAA	ESA, CREP	Work with NRCS to identify opportunities to use Farm Bill incentives to cost share with the NOAA Restoration Center on floodplain restoration projects in targeted watersheds to support local recovery plan projects.	Co-leads: NMFS, NOAA Restoration Center NRCS, EPA Region 10				New	
NOAA	ESA	Work with NRCS, FSA and and soil and water conservation districts to increase CREP enrollement for riparian buffers.	Co-leads: NMFS and NRCS, Partners: FSA and EPA Region 10				Ongoing	
Corps	Estuary Restoration Act Grants and Funding Opportunities	We will work to integrate grant funding, associated with ERA program with NRCS, USFWS, EPA, NOAA Restoration Center and others as appropriate, to maximize benefits to salmon resources and ecosystem function	Grant lead assigned to Corps	Ongoing	Maximize effectiveness of federal habitat restoration programs; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	New	Corps a member of the Estuary Habitat Restoration Council. Corps can award funds grant funds to approved projects to support local estuary restoration projects.
NOAA	ESA	Work with NRCS to identify opportunities to target selected Farm Bill programs to address agricultural water quality issues identified as factors limiting salmon and steelhead recovery in local watershed recovery plans.	Co-Leads: NMFS, NOAA Restoration Center and NRCS				New	
NRCS	Farm Bill/EQIP	Puget Sound Initiative - Water quality treatments related to excessive suspended sediment and turbidity in surface water on non-industrial	Due to recent healthy forest campaigns launched by	On going and new HFRP for 2012	EQIP and HFRP programs -> reduced runoff from forest roads -> improved water quality -> improved habitat -> improved	# of forestry clients enrolled	HFRP would be new for WA	By focusing first on the same watersheds as the US Forest Service or State

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		forestland, primarily related to forest roads and fish passage. Use of both the EQIP and the Healthy Forest Reserve Program (HFRP) to apply conservation practices and establish easements with forest ownership for perpetual protection from development. The highest priority watersheds within the basin would be identified using the US Forest Service's criteria for watershed priority or similar state assessment data, which would be incorporated into NRCS application rating and ranking tools	Washington NRCS and other outreach that has occurred, in addition to the availability of the new Forestry Conservation Activity Plans, there is a ready pool of forestry clients who are eligible for either EQIP and/or HFRP and are willing to work with NRCS to address the concerns affecting the water resources		salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health			Department of Natural Resources are working in, there is an opportunity to leverage activities on both private and public forestland to have the greatest impact
USFWS	Various Grants and Technical Assistance Program Funding Opportunities	We will work to integrate funding, associated with grants and technical assistance programs, with NRCS, EPA, NOAA, and others as appropriate, to maximize benefits to fisheries resources.	USFWS	Ongoing	Maximize effectiveness of federal habitat restoration programs; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	New	
Research-Driven Recovery Actions								
Corps	Civil Works - Ecosystem Restoration	Skokomish Watershed (in addition to and potentially a result of the GI study) : Working with PSFC and Tribes to implement ecosystem restoration projects thru maximizing all agencies programs (Corps, USFW, others) • CAP and PSAW: dependent on funding there are multiple projects sponsors have approached Corps to sponsor • Puget Sound Nearshore: Study has identified opportunities for restoration (working with USFWS and a non-federal sponsor) and will deliver recommended plan to congress in 2015	Corps, other fed, state, local agencies, tribes as appropriate	Ongoing	Ecosystem restoration work->project completion->improved habitat	Project construction completion	New	contingent on sponsor and Congressional funding (cost share program)
USFWS	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	We will provide recommendations, focused on conservation of fisheries resources, to the U.S. Army Corps of	USFWS	Ongoing	Continue to facilitate selection of the best habitat restoration opportunities in Puget Sound;	Number of habitat restoration projects ready to be	Ongoing	Accomplishments rest primarily with the U.S. Army Corps

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		Engineers regarding the Skokomish General Investigation as well as the Puget Sound Nearshore project and any other large, water resources planning projects. Additionally, the Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project (PSNERP) has identified 13 restoration sites that are likely ready to proceed through the Corps of Engineers process for construction authorization. The PSNERP has developed conceptual design, cost-estimates and other site-specific information for these 13 "ready" sites, as well as 14 other ecosystem restoration projects not yet ready for Corps authorization. These projects represent important opportunities to advance process-based restoration of nearshore ecosystems with important benefits to salmonids and other fishery resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will work with the Corps and other agency partners to advance priority projects identified by PSNERP, by providing technical assistance, seeking grant program funding, and assisting with environmental compliance.			maximize benefits of habitat restoration from limited restoration resources	implemented		of Engineers
Corps	Civil Works - Flood Reduction	Multiple Programs to utilize for Puget Sound Recovery: 1. General Investigations (GI): Puyallup and Skagit River 2. Operations: Levee Rehab, Levee Vegetation Initiative,LWSC, Mud Mountain Dam and Howard Hanson Dam 3. FPMS: numerous small scale studies/projects in PS 4.CAP 205 constructed projects Lower Dungeness River, Horseshoe Bend in Kent and Tukwila	Corps, other fed, state, local agencies, tribes as appropriate	Ongoing	Ecosystem restoration work->project completion->improved habitat	Project construction completion	Ongoing	
USGS	NA	USGS conducts restoration project-specific monitoring and assessments to establish pre-project baselines, habitat (and other) responses to restoration, and other studies relevant to supporting restoration planning and adaptive management. The USGS also develops	USGS Science Centers lead projects and protocol development.	Project dependent. Not applicable to protocols.	NA	NA	Ongoing	

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		protocols for others to use for scientifically-defensible monitoring related to habitat protection and restoration, particularly relating to Department of the Interior trust resources.						
Sustainability Partnership								
FHWA	N/A	Sustainablility Partnership. Partnership between EPA, HUD, and DOT which encourages smart growth and land use choices such as compact growth within urban growth boundaries. Funds projects which preserve environmentally sensitive lands and safeguard rural landscapes by targeting development to locations that already have infrastructure and offer transportation choices.	HUD, EPA, FHWA and FTA staff.	Ongoing	Identifying ways to improve sustainability by integrating our programs and removing barriers to sustainable projects.	Pilot projects and infomraton-sharing.	New	
FTA		Sustainability Partnership- Partnership between EPA, HUD, and DOT which encourages smart growth and land use choices such as compact growth within urban growth boundaries. The Sustainable Partnership funds projects which preserve environmentally sensitive lands and safeguard rural landscapes by targeting development to locations that already have infrastructure and offer transportation choices.	DOT, HUD, & EPA	Funding in PS basin dependent on competitive process.	Coordination of funding and expertise between HUD, EPA & DOT -> reduced development in undeveloped areas-> protection of upland areas, wetlands, and other sensitive areas.	Continued coordination with EPA and HUD through the partnership	Ongoing	
EPA	N/A	Sustainablility Partnership. Partnership between EPA, HUD, and DOT which encourages smart growth and land use choices such as compact growth within urban growth boundaries. Funds projects which preserve environmentally sensitive lands and safeguard rural landscapes by targeting development to locations that already have infrastructure and offer transportation choices.	HUD, EPA, FHWA and FTA staff.	Ongoing	Identifying ways to improve sustainability by integrating our programs and removing barriers to sustainable projects.	Continued coordination with other partners	New	
General and Specific Project Coordination								
NOAA	ESA	• NMFS will use the best science from the NWFSC and other consultations on WQS, pesticides, etc. to identify adverse effects to listed salmon and steelhead in project specific	Lead: NMFS, Partner agencies: EPA, Corps, FHWA, DOD,	Ongoing as consultation requests are received	In the absence of NMFS consultation on EPA approval of water quality standards, NMFS will address individual standards that are relevant to listed fish	Biological opinions on Federal actions will have RPAs and or RPMs to provide binding conservation measures	New and Ongoing	■ EPA will focus additional attention on oversight and enforcement of State stormwater permits,

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		consultations on discharge permits, transportation actions, dredging projects, etc. • NMFS will require best management practices, biological thresholds, low impact development techniques, bio-assays, monitoring, etc. as needed to avoid, reduce or mitigate adverse effects to listed salmon and steelhead in specific project consultations that generate toxic contaminents in stormwater runoff, point and non-point source discharges, dredging discharges, etc.			conservation in consultations on various Federal actions that involve pollutant discharges.	to protect and resore water quality in Puget Sound receiving waters		including MS-4 permits under the National Enforcement Initiative for Municipal Infrastructure, to improve Puget Sound water quality (see row 13 on EPA worksheet).
FEMA	Presidential Preparedness Directive 8	Increase participation by resource agency under the National Response Framework and National Disaster Recovery Framework. Partnerships with other federal agencies and State Emergency Management Division for combining grant opportunites to maximize multiple objects under the various authorities, like FEMA acquisition projects combining with USFWS Restoration activities.	FEMA, DOI, NMFS, USFWS, Corps (Primary); State EMD and Resource Agencies (Supporting)	Disaster dependent or Annually	Increase collaboration of funding => concentrated effort on recovery efforts => improvement to habitat	# of pooled projects funded	New	NDRF is being introduced Mar 1.
Corps	Presidential Preparedness Directive 8	Development of policies and associated metrics for ensuring success which require collaboration of "whole community" participation (which include natural resource and environmental departments) in the development of plans. This includes statewide planning efforts.	FEMA, State Planning Agencies (primary); State and Fed Resource Agencies (supporting)	N/A	Coordinated planning => increased effort for avoidance/minimization => reduction in rate of harm to habitat/species	see Whole Community metrics	New	
USFWS	ESA	We will consult with the Corps and other federal action agencies, pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA, on actions that affect habitat (marine, estuarine, and freshwater habitats) in Puget Sound including shoreline armoring, floodplain development, U.S. Navy and U.S. Army construction and operational activities, and wastewater treatment plant expansions and construction. Also, we will revise designated critical habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl. The proposed	USFWS	Ongoing	Continue to minimize impacts to federally listed species; reduced impact to habitat	Number of consultations completed	Ongoing	

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		rule will be published by February 28, 2012, and the final rule will be completed by November 2012.						
USFWS	CERCLA	We will continue to work with Washington Department of Ecology as well as Tribes and NOAA to pursue settlements on non-federal-lead sites in Puget Sound.	USFWS	Ongoing	Contribute to habitat restoration; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	Ongoing / New	
FS	NFMA	All USFS projects are designed to protect and restore habitat, and effects of projects are consistent with forest plans and applicable federal and state laws and regulations. Other projects (e.g. mining, energy developments) are mitigated as allowed by law and regulations.	USDA Forest Service implements and ensures consistency with the Northwest Forest Plan on all National Forest lands. The Forest Service works closely with regulatory agencies to complete necessary ESA consultation and acquire appropriate permits. Regulatory agencies include the NMFS, USFWS, US Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington Dept of Ecology.	The Northwest Forest Plan has been in effect since 1994. The Forest Service has agreements in place with NMFS, USFWS, US Army corps of Engineers, and WDFW to meet consultation and permitting requirements for most projects. Other projects are consulted on a case-by-case basis	The Northwest Forest Plan contains land management objectives with specific requirements for aquatic protection and restoration. Consultation with all of the appropriate regulatory agencies insure actions meet all Federal and State laws and regulations	The Regional Forester and Forest Supervisors monitor implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. Forest personnel and regulatory agencies monitor compliance of individual projects with consultation and permitting agreements and laws and regulations.	Ongoing	The Northwest Forest Plan applies to all National Forest System Lands within western Washington. Consultation/ permitting agreements apply to all Forest Service lands and projects within the State of Washington.
FS	ESA, CWA, Fish NEPA, and Wildlife Coordination Act	Streamlining project approval process (e.g., categorical exclusions, ESA consultation) could accelerate aquatic restoration projects. USDA Forest Service restoration projects are streamlined through the Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO), the Hydraulics	The Forest Service works closely with regulatory agencies to streamline the permit process.	The Forest Service has agreements in place with NMFS, USFWS, US Army corps of Engineers, and WDFW to streamline permitting/ consultation for aquatic restoration	Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO) streamlines ESA consultation for aquatic restoration projects. The agreement has been in place for 5 years and is in the process of being renegotiated. The US	Forest Service Regional Office personnel collaborate with regulatory agencies to prepare agreements and complete annual reporting. Forest	Ongoing	Streamlining agreements cover Forest Service lands and projects within the State of Washington

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		MOU with the State of Washington, ESA Consultation Streamlining (where needed), and through the NEPA process (where possible). The ARBO streamlines certain restoration actions through USFS, NOAA Fisheries, and USFWS consultation proceedures for consistency with ESA. The Hydraulic MOU is an agreement between WDFW and USFS that supports the improvement of road/stream crossings. Where needed (not previously covered by ARBO), restoration projects are reviewed thorugh a streamlining process with ESA regulatory agencies. Some projects can be categorically excluded from the preparation of EAs or EISs through the use of Decision Memos (a more abreviated NEPA analysis) in the NEPA process. Effectiveness and BMP Monitoring occur.	Regulatory agencies include the NMFS, USFWS, US Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington Dept of Ecology. Activities occur primarily at the Regional and Forest levels. The Washington Office is pursuing a new Categorical Exclusion category for road decommissioning to streamline the NEPA process for those projects.	projects. The Washington Office is pursuing a new Categorical Exclusion category for road decommissioning. The timeline is uncertain at this time.	Army Corps of Engineers recently issued a Regional General Permit (RGP-8) for Forest Service Restoration projects in the State of Washington. WDFW recently signed a new MOU with the Forest Service that addresses Forest Service hydraulic projects within the State of Washington	personnel collaborate with local agency contacts to implement projects		
FS	NFMA	Project-specific, Forest-wide, and Region-wide monitoring data are collected and shared with other agencies. Some data, such as temperature, are being incorporated into Regional-scale analyses (e.g., climate-stream temperature sensitivity). The effectiveness of the NW Forest Plan is being monitored through the AREMP program. Forest Plan and specific project level monitoring are also occurring. Best Management Practices continue to be monitored for implementaton and effectiveness.	Data-sharing occurs between the following entities: USDA Forest Service, US National Park Service, USGS, WA Department of Ecology, WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife, Tribes, County and City Governments, Universities.	Data sharing has been on-going and increases constantly since the advent of the internet. The Forest Service has implemented several National databases, and the processes to share these data with other agencies are either underway or still under development.	Share data with interested parties -> improve knowledge and understanding of resource conditions and effects -> reduce costs to execute effective Natural Resource Programs -> improve habitat conditions more cost-effectively	Data-sharing is encouraged at all levels of the agency. (It would cost more to track all data-sharing that is occuring, thus tracking this measure would be oppose the associated logic model to find more cost-effective ways of managing Natural Resource Programs and improving habitat conditions.)	Ongoing	
Navy	Sikes Act and DoD Regulations for Military lands. Naval Air Station Whidbey Island's (NASWI) Integrated	Under the INRMP, WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) performs annual forage fish spawning surveys at NASWI. b.Whidbey staff, WDFW, and NOAA(NMFS) will conduct a survey in both 2013 and 2016 for Puget Sound	Navy - Primary. WDF&W & NOAA-NMFS support.	Annual for forage fish. 2013 & 2016 for salmon survey.	Completed surveys=> provide to agencies=>improve INRMPs as needed.	Naval Air Station Whidbey Island will measure/report to WDFW or NOAA-NMFS as appropriate	Ongoing	

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	Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP).	chinook salmon presence to compare change over time to assist in assessing the effectiveness of the plan						
JBLM	Sikes Act and Army Regulation 200-1	If possible and funding allows, restoration activities and habitat protection efforts are built into project development plans.	JBLM and Corps	Continuous	Initial Planning and Programming Documents include Natural Resource Components (including RFP's)	Annual review of the INRPM to compare accomplishments versus commitments	Ongoing	
FTA	NEPA	Some FTA funded projects benefit habitat through mitigation related activities such as removing creosote-treated pilings, land banking, mitigation banking, wetland preservation, and improved water quality.	Mitigation determined through FTA and project proponent consultation with NOAA/NMFS, USFWS, and Department of Ecology	Mitigation measures are project specific and are determined during and after the NEPA process	FTA funded project implements water quality or habitat related mitigation -> Potential improvement in water quality or habitat (dependent on project)	Continued enforcement of environmental commitments.	Ongoing	

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EPA	Water Quality	Clean Water Act (CWA) §303	Water Quality Standards (WQS) for most of the Puget Sound basin are developed by the Washington Dept. of Ecology (Ecology) and approved by EPA. The State program undergoes a triennial review (currently underway) to ensure the standards provide for fishable and swimmable waters. EPA has recently worked with the State to improve its temperature and dissolved oxygen standards, and is currently in discussions with the State regarding updating the criteria for toxic pollutants.	Ecology develops WQS, EPA provides advice and approval	Ecology will adopt revised sediment management standards (including a new fish consumption rate) by fall/winter 2012, revised WQS implementation tools (e.g. variance provision and compliance schedule provision) will be adopted by fall/winter 2012, and WQS will include a new fish consumption rate to derive human health criteria by	EPA review and approval of toxics WQS -> implementation through permits and TMDLs -> improved WQ ->improved human health protection, especially for high end consumption of fish and shellfish	Approval of WQS protective of human health, especially high end consumption of fish and shellfish.	New review round for ongoing activity		

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					2014. EPA action will occur 90 days after adoption.					
EPA	TMDLs	CWA §303(d)	EPA and State working together to make Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) more readily implemented in order to improve water quality. For example, the Clarks Creek TMDL effort involves close coordination with the jurisdictions impacting the water body, in order to address problems with sediment, excess plant growth, stormwater flows, and low dissolved oxygen. This includes specifying stormwater best management practices (BMPs), monitoring, and setting numeric targets in the TMDL that can be put into NPDES stormwater general permits, thereby improving water quality for salmon. The Puyallup Tribe is heavily involved in this TMDL development effort. The EPA supports the inclusion of land-use specific BMPs in TMDL implementation plans; and supports the consideration of such BMPs during TMDL development. The EPA is currently working closely with Ecology to determine the best ways to integrate such BMPs into TMDLs throughout the state.	Ecology develops TMDLs, EPA provides technical assistance and approval	Varies by TMDL. See "TMDL" tab at end of workbook for list of water bodies scheduled for adoption in the next 3 years. EPA action will occur 30 - 60 days after adoption.	EPA review and approval of TMDLs -> implementation through permits and Best Management Practices (BMPs) -> improved WQ -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Approval of TMDLs that are readily implemented and improve water quality for fish and shellfish.	Some new TMDLs being developed and some ongoing	Working with 18 water bodies in the Puget Sound basin. See "TMDL" tab for list of water bodies.	
EPA	TMDLs	CWA §303(d)	Region 10 is supporting Ecology's effort to develop a TMDL for forests on the west side of the Cascades (including all USFS lands in the Puget Sound watershed - Olympic National Forest, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Gifford Pinchot National Forest), targeting the protection of riparian areas which are vital to salmon habitat. This large scale TMDL will be focused on federal lands and incorporate Northwest Forest Plan riparian protections. While this TMDL would focus on pollutants, its successful implementation would necessarily focus on habitat protection and restoration.	Ecology develops TMDLs, EPA provides techncial assistance and approval, USFS implements TMDL	Draft TMDL developed by 4/1; final TMDL approved by 8/1/12	EPA review and approval of TMDLs -> implementation through permits and BMPs -> improved WQ -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Adoption of a west side forest TMDL that incorporates riparian protections.	New	EPA is committed to working with USFS to implement this TMDL.	
EPA	TMDLs	CWA §303(d)	EPA will work with the Ecology to target 20% of their TMDLs toward addressing impaired waters that support Tribal resources. These	Ecology develops TMDLs, EPA	Varies by TMDL. See attached sheet for list of water bodies scheduled for	Effective TMDL->change in discharges or inputs to water body ->WQ change	Adoption of commitment in the WA/EPA PPA	New		

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			TMDLs could involve dissolved oxygen (DO), sediment, toxics, temperature (affecting salmon) and pathogens (affecting shellfish) . The EPA routinely offers to consult with Tribal Governments before taking action to approve or disapprove TMDLs that may affect Tribal interest, consistent with EPA Policy (EPA Policy on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribes, May 4, 2011). The EPA will also commit to notifying potentially affected Tribal governments at the early stages of TMDL development for those TMDLs in which EPA is involved.	provides technical assistance and approval	adoption in the next 3 years. EPA action will occur 30 - 60 days after adoption.	->improved salmon and shellfish health	to target 20% of Ecology TMDLs toward waters that support Tribal resources.			
EPA	TMDLs	CWA §303(d)	EPA is currently using contractor resources to develop pilot TMDLs which more effectively address the water quality and aquatic habitat degradation caused by stormwater runoff in Squalicum and Soos Creek. These pilot projects are for watersheds in north and central Puget Sound and their development includes active participation by the local Tribes, State, and municipal governments. EPA is also funding bioassessment for these projects to ascertain current stream habitat conditions and to set restoration targets that will fully support designated beneficial uses, including all salmon life stages.	Ecology develops TMDLs, EPA provides advice and approval	Draft TMDLs for these two watersheds are scheduled for public review before the end of 2012.	Effective TMDL->change in discharges or inputs to water body ->WQ change ->improved salmon health	Adoption of TMDLs that address stormwater impacts on water qualityh and aquatic (salmon) habitat. These pilot TMDLs are expected to provide examples for addressing this widespread problem.	New		
EPA	Low D.O problems in the nearshore	CWA §303(d)	EPA Region 10 continues to support Ecology's development of a water quality model to evaluate dissolved oxygen in South Puget Sound. It is anticipated this model will determine if additional nutrients from human activites are contributing to dissolved oxygen problems in these waters. The model will also provide a tool for developing a TMDL which can be used to set loading targets for the many sources of nutrients in Central and South Puget Sound which cause and contribute to dissolved oxygen problems.	EPA, Ecology	Model and technical report currently scheduled for public review in late 2012.	Water quality model will provide the tool necessary for determining the reduction in nutrient loading necessary to restore dissolved oxygen levels and reduce algae blooms in South Puget Sound.	Actoption of a plan to reduce nitrogen loading	Ongoing		
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §402	EPA will provide technical, financial and policy support to Ecology to improve State	EPA, Ecology	Ongoing support through 2013	New stormwater permits -> improved WQ ->	New Western Washington	New		

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			stormwater permits.			improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	municipal stormwater permit issued by Ecology by July 2012. EPA will provid comments on draft permits. Comments provided regarding 2012 Washingrton legislative proposals.			
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §402	EPA will review selected Department of Ecology's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued in the Puget Sound basin.	EPA, Ecology	Permits to be reviewed in 2012	EPA's permit reviews -> strengthened permit conditions -> improved WQ -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Washington Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO)permit to be reviewed in 2012, other permits to be determined.	New		
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §402	EPA developed a draft municipal storm water permit for Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) that incorporates advanced hydrologic flow control requirements for new development, including green infrastructure, and storm water improvements in areas that are already developed. This permit supports Ecology stormwater permits and also serves as a model in subsequent federal permits at federal facilities and within Indian Country.	EPA and Joint Base Lewis McChord	Draft permit completed 1/31/12, final permit 10/1/12	EPA model stormwater permit ->stronger state and federal stormwater permits (consistent with model)->lower PS concentrations of pollutants from stormwater -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Permit in place	New		
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §402	EPA will enhance its oversight of State enforcement in the Puget Sound basin, including an overall evaluation of Ecology's NPDES enforcement program using the State Review Framework, a national tool for evaluating state enforcement programs. EPA will also be using the recent published findings (Jan 2011) of the NPDES permit quality review for Washington, as well as activities listed	EPA, Ecology	2012	EPA's evaluation of Ecology's enforcement program -> increased enforcement of NPDES permits -> improved WQ -> improved salmon and shellfish health	State Review Framework evaluation completed	New		

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			above under line 9 (permit review) to improve permits.							
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §402	EPA will be assessing all Phase 1 municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) permits in Washington under EPA's National Enforcement Initiative (NEI) for Municipal Infrastructure. Under this NEI, EPA must assess and address compliance issues for MS4 discharging to impaired waters serving urban populations greater than 100,000 by September 30, 2016. In Fiscal Year (FY)12, EPA will assess 4-5 permits , including City of Tacoma, Pierce County, Snohomish County, and Washington Department of Transportation. If problems are found with permit compliance, a range of "addressing" actions may occur by EPA and/or the State, including enforcement responses.	EPA, Ecology	2012-2013	MS4 permit assessment -> identification of compliance issues -> actions to address issues -> improved permit compliance -> improved WQ -> improved salmon and shellfish health.	Assessment of 4-5 MS4 permits	New		
EPA	EPA	CWA §402	EPA is launching a new initiative, in partnership with Ecology, to target and inspect auto salvage and wrecking yards in Washington, with a focus on those that discharges can impact Puget Sound. These facilities, both permitted and unpermitted, can discharge metals, oils and other toxics. EPA will take follow-up actions as appropriate (direct enforcement, referrals to Ecology, etc.)	EPA, Ecology	2012 2013	Inspections, enforcement	Number of follow-up actions taken	New		
EPA	Water Quality, Compliance and Enforcement	CWA §402	Ongoing Puget Sound enforcement initiatives involve concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). In a focused enforcement effort in the Nooksak River basin, 15-17 CAFO/AFO facilities have been inspected in each of the last two years.	EPA	2012-2013	Enforcement of NPDES permits -> increased compliance with CWA -> improved WQ -> improved salmon and shellfish health	Number of enforcement actions	Ongoing		
EPA	Water Quality, Compliance and Enforcement	CWA §402	As part of Region 10's enforcement strategy, EPA will focus enforcement and compliance efforts on the Samish Watershed. This will include ongoing discussions with Ecology and the Department of Agriculture and joint inspections with Agriculture.	EPA, WA Dept. of Agriculture, Ecology	Ongoing	Enforcement of NPDES permits -> increased compliance with CWA -> improved WQ -> improved salmon and shellfish health	Number of enforcement actions	Ongoing		
EPA	Water Quality, Compliance and	CWA §402	As part of Region 10's enforcement strategy, EPA will focus enforcement and compliance	EPA, Ecology, City of	2012-2013	Enforcement strategy-> enforcement actions->	Number of inspections and	New		

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	Enforcement		efforts on industrial stormwater discharges to the Lower Duwamish waterway. This will include source tracing activities, collaborative discussions with relevant agencies, and fine-tuning the Duwamish target list. EPA will conduct inspections and ensure appropriate follow-up enforcement.	Tukwila, King County, City of Seattle, Seattle Public Utilities		increase in compliance rates -> improved Lower Duwamish environmental conditions -> improved salmon and shellfish health	followup actions			
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §402	Active participation in the Ecology/EPA Pollution Control Action Team, including inspections, overflights and assistance to local, State, and tribal agencies to ensure compliance with federal and state water quality rules (e.g. NPDES). Activities inlcude CAFO inspections and followup enforcement as appropriate (note this is an enhancement of an existing activity for EPA to conduct CAFO inspections in Whatcom county as part of a national priority.	EPA, Ecology, DOH, etc.	2012-2013	Enforcement strategy-> enforcement actions-> increase in compliance rates -> improved water quality in Whatcom County -> improved salmon and shellfish health	# of identified targets (sources), # of inspections	New		
EPA	Shoreline Armoring	CWA §404	EPA will provide financial and technical support through an Interagency agreement to the Corps for the Puget Sound Cumulative Impacts Study (PSCIS). This study is being conducted to document the cumulative impacts of many small shoreline development projects on Puget Sound and will be used to prevent incremental loss of habitat.	Corps manages the PSCIS; EPA provides financial and technical support	PCIS Phase I will be completed in April 2012. Phase II will be completed by approximately April 2013.	PSCIS -> documentation of the cumulative impacts of development projects on Puget Sound -> prevent future incremental loss of habitat ->reduction in miles of Puget Sound shoreline modified.	Completion of Phase II (Intended to result in more protective federal permitting under CWA section 10/404 in shoreline areas of PS.)	Ongoing	Phase I included the highly developed eastern shoreline of PS between Marysville and Brown's Point north of Tacoma - including the tidally influenced portions of the Duwamish and Snohomish Rivers. The area for Phase II of the study is still to be determined.	
EPA	Shoreline	CWA §404	EPA is currently working with the Corps to	EPA	Ongoing	Adopt bioengineering	Shoreline	New		

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	Armoring		explore 'softer' options for preventing erosion of the shoreline (an example is in front of EPA's Manchester Laboratory).			approaches - > reduce shoreline armoning -> minimize impacts to marine and nearshore environment -> maintained levels of salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	protection system at Manchester Laboratory is repaired in a manner that reduces impacts to the nearshore			
EPA	Shoreline Armoring	CWA §404	EPA has requested that the Corps Seattle District adopt stronger regional conditions protective of Puget Sound habitat and shoreline in its new Nationwide Permits (NWPs), and has encouraged other federal agencies, the State and Tribes to comment to the Corps on this same issue.	EPA	Corps reissues NWPs March 2012. Seattle District adopts Regional Conditions by June 2012	More protective Nationwide Permits -> fewer actions negatively impacting salmon habitat -> maintained levels of salmon health	Nationwide Permits issued reflect strong regional conditions protective of Puget Sound habitat	New		
EPA	Mitigation Adequacy	CWA §404	EPA will serve on the Interagency Review Team (IRT) for In-Lieu Fee (ILF) and Mitigation Bank (MB) programs in the Puget Sound Basin, with priorities given to all ILF and all Tribal MB development. EPA will continue to participate as an IRT member on the Policy Level Meetings with the Corps and Ecology for both ILF and MBs.	EPA, Corps, Ecology	Ongoing - multiple projects & multiple monthly meetings	Participation on IRT-> ability to positively influence ILF programs -> more effective mitigation -> improved habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Participation on IRT and adoption of policies that increase mitigation effectiveness	New		
EPA	Water Quality, Compliance and Enforcement	CWA §404	EPA will convene a meeting with the Corps and Ecology to assess the best ways of improving CWA 404 compliance and enforcement in Puget Sound. EPA will hire a senior environmental employee (SEE) to support compliance/enforcement actions.	EPA, Corps, Ecology	Initial meeting held 1/24. Timing of additional work will depend on filling 2 vacant positions and selecting SEE.	Meeting to assess 404 compliance -> recommendations to improve compliance -> implementation of recommendations -> improved compliance -> improved habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Staff and SEE suport redirected toward 404 compliance work OR implementation of other effective enforcement action measures.	New	EPA currently has 2 vacancies: Enforcement Coordinator and Puget Sound enforcement support, that will be key to implementing any new enforcement strategies.	
EPA	Water Quality, Compliance and	CWA §404	A field level agreement between all four Corps Districts and EPA was recently revised. EPA and	EPA, Corps	Last quarterly meeting held 1/24. Will continure meeting	Improved enforcement of regulations -> improved	# of enforcement and compliance	Ongoing	EPA currently has 2	

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	Enforcement		the Corps meet quarterly to discuss enforcement actions and issues. In the past 5 years, EPA has issued §404 enforcement orders or has ongoing case work involving violations on the Blair/Hylebos Peninsula, in Bothell, on the Skykomish River, in Arlington, and in Lynden. Two of these cases involve farming operations.		quarterly. Timing of additional enforcement/compliance work will depend on filling 2 vacant positions.	habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	assistance actions taken		vacancies: Enforcement Coordinator and Puget Sound enforcement support, that will be key to implementing any new enforcement strategies.	
EPA	Water Quality, Habitat Alteration	CWA §404	Increase participation in regional general permit development, muli-agency Permit teams (MAP Teams), and Nationwide Permit agency review and coordination. An example is the Shellfish Interagency MAP Team below.	Corps issues permits; EPA will review and comment as appropriate	Ongoing	# of §404 applications-> # permits-> Δ in acres of Puget Sound wetlands or other aquatic resources	# of permits reviewed and comments provided by EPA that improve environmental outcome	Ongoing		
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §404	Washington Shellfish Initiative - Shellfish Interagency Review Team will identify ways to appropriately streamline shellfish aquaculture permits, while ensuring compliance with State WQS, Section 404 permitting requirements, and protection of critical shellfish, salmon, and other habitats.	NOAA, Ecology, WDNR, WDFW, WDOH, Corps, EPA, Tribes	Monthly meetings	Balancing streamlined permits with environmental protection -> ensuring compliance with WQS -> improved WQ -> improved habitat -> improved shellfish health	Participation in review team meetings that result in increased compliance with WQS	New		
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §106	EPA provides §106 grants to the Department of Ecology for State water quality programs. Work plans are negotiated through the Performance Partnership Agreement (PPA) process. Puget Sound is already a priority for the State.	EPA (grantor), Ecology (grantee)	Ecology grant begins 7/1/12	PPA Work plan implementation -> maintenance of ongoing WQ work -> improved WQ -> improved levels of salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Grant issued in year appropriated. See individual PPA for additional performance measures.	Ongoing	Washington's PPA is updated every year	
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §106	EPA also provides §106 grants to a number of Puget Sound Tribes to support corresponding tribal programs.	EPA (grantor), Tribes (grantees)	Tribal grants have varying start dates	PPA Work plan implementation -> maintenance of ongoing WQ work -> improved WQ -> improved levels of salmon, other finfish, and	Grant issued in year appropriated. See individual PPAs for additional performance	Ongoing	Updated every 1-2 years	

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						shellfish health	measures.			
EPA	Water Quality	Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	The Clean Water SRF has been used to benefit the Puget Sound basin through funding WWTP improvements and nonpoint source projects. In FY11, EPA awarded a capitalization grant of approximately $26 million to Ecology. When combined with the State match and revolving fund loan repayments, the FY11 total funds available are expected to be about $115 million. Washington State intends to issue loans for almost $100 million to eligible WWTPs projects and about $17 million for twenty-two nonpoint source projects. According to Ecology's latest report to EPA, over 50% of Washington's Clean Water SRF went to projects that protect Puget Sound.	EPA, Ecology	Ongoing grant program that funds new projects annually. Ecology's next grant will begin 7/1/12	SRF grants to WWTPs and for NPS projects -> reduced pollution inputs -> improved WQ -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health.	Grant issued in year appropriated.	Ongoing		
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §312	EPA has provided the Washington Department of Ecology with Puget Sound grant funding to initiate work on a no discharge zone petition and has established a point of contact within the Agency for Ecology to work with on the petition. This could restrict sewage discharge from boats in designated areas where adequate and reasonably available pump-out facilities exist.	EPA, Ecology	Ecology wil have conducted an evaluation and drafted a petition to EPA by Fall 2013	Completed petition -> approval of no discharge zone -> reduced nutrient and pathogen inputs -> improved WQ -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Evaluation conducted, petition drafted.	New		
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §319 Nonpoint Source Program (NPS)	EPA will work with the Department of Ecology to investigate redirecting 319 funds toward nonpoint sources impacting Tribal resources (e.g. to increase NPS field presence).	EPA, Ecology	Spring 2012	319 funding -> increased field presence -> identification and resolution of nonpoint pollution issues -> improved water quality -> improved salmon and shellfish health	Re-direction of funds in 319 grant	New		
EPA	Water Quality	CWA §319 Nonpoint Source Program (NPS)	EPA will support and participate in the State's three-agency discussions on agriculture roles, responsibilities, expectations and activities. This is expected to result in better approaches to addressing agricultural pollution.	EPA, Regional Administrator ???	On-going	Three-agency discussions -> improved approaches to addressing agricultural pollution -> reduced agricultural pollution -> improved WQ -> improved salmon and	Agreed upon approach to addressing agricultural pollution	New		

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						shellfish health				
EPA	Funding	CWA 319 Grants and Construction Grants	Grants are dependent on the quality of proposals submitted and funding available. The existing Washington NPS Management Plan was published in 2005; EPA must approve revisions to the Management Plan. Statewide, about half of the total number of projects and dollar amounts for the most recent Washington CWA §319 grant focus on the Puget Sound region (5 out of 10 projects and $985,970 out of $1,836,435 in CWA §319 funding). Nine Puget Sound construction projects are proposed for stormwater retrofit and low impact development grants, totaling $3,440,000. EPA also provides CWA §319 funding to 15 Puget Sound Tribes for watershed protection and restoration projects, watershed-based planning, and education and outreach efforts.	EPA, Ecology	319 grant awarded in July 2012; State grant solicitation in Fall 2012	§319 grants -> reduced NPS pollution -> improved WQ -> improved salmon and shellfish health	Grant issued in year appropriated	Ongoing		
EPA	Funding	CWA §320 National Estuary Program (NEP)	Congress has appropriated substantial funds (nearly $160M in FY07 thru FY12) for the Puget Sound National Estuary Program (NEP). Much of the Puget Sound NEP funding has gone toward habitat protection and restoration. For example: • Puget Sound Tribal Capacity Building funding has allowed Tribes to engage in local implementation organizations, the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Implementation Technical Team and in watershed and shoreline planning, as well as to conduct environmental monitoring and management of habitat restoration projects and to develop restoration project proposals. • Puget Sound Tribal Lead Organization (LO), watershed and Tribal project funding has led to a number of habitat, shellfish and salmon-related subawards, including projects related to engineered-log jams, culvert replacement, floodplain, saltmarsh and wetland restoration, watershed protection, removal	EPA, PSP, Lead Organizations, other grant recipients	Ongoing, with FY12 funds committed by end of September, 2012.	Puget Sound NEP Funding -> supports a variety of projects focusing on habitat protection and restoration -> improved habitat -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Cooperative agreement workplans for FY12 and 6-year Lead Organization implementation strategies reflect focus on habitat protection and restoration.	Onoing		

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			of non-native species, and research on factors influencing salmon. • The Nearshore/Marine and Watershed Lead Organizations, which have substantial habitat components, have been funded at nearly $12m each. • EPA will allocate FY12 NEP funding based in part on a renewed commitment in response to the "Treaty Rights at Risk" paper. The FY12 Puget Sound funding allocation reflects EPA's desire to work with its partners in the Management Conference to reverse the trend in habitat loss at the local level and improve salmon and shellfish recovery. EPA will work with lead organizations to ensure that workplans address impediments identified in each salmon recovery plan. EPA will also workwith lead organizations to ensure that LOs solicit feedback from tribes when refining workplans for selected projects.						
EPA	Funding	CWA §320 National Estuary Program (NEP)	EPA has provided NEP funding to the Washington Department of Health (DOH) and Ecology to serve as the Puget Sound LOs for Pathogens and Toxics and Nutrients, respectively. These State agencies are using the NEP funds to make subawards to other entities to reduce these pollutants. DOH made subawards available to Puget Sound Counties, local health jurisdictions, and tribes to develop sustainable pollution identification and correction (PIC) programs. The objective of the PIC program is to identify and address pathogen and nutrient pollution from a variety of nonpoint sources, including on-site sewage systems, farm animals, pets, sewage from boats, and stormwater runoff. Contracts are being awarded in 2012 to San Juan, Skagit, Pierce, Thurston, Mason, and Kitsap Counties, and the Hood Canal Coordinating Council (possible funding to Whatcom County). Puget Sound Tribal input to these PIC subawards	EPA, DOH, Ecology	Ongoing	Puget Sound NEP Funding -> reduced pollutant inputs to streams -> improved water quality -> improved shellfish health	PIC grants awarded and programs launched	New		

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			improved performance expectations and led to the development of the federal/State Pollution Control Action Team (PCAT). The PCAT will provide an enforcement backstop where the local entity either does not have the necessary ordinances or fails to require compliance. DOH and Ecology are also using some of the NEP funding to build on these PIC programs by providing subawards to specifically address agricultural sources of nutrients and pathogens. Subawards will be made for livestock Best Management Practice (BMP) implementation and effectiveness monitoring (baseline monitoring and follow-up monitoring over 3 years) to assess whether these BMPs meet water quality standards and result in watershed health. This work will focus on small farms that cannot apply for Natural Resources Conservation Service Environmental Quality Incentive Program (NRCS EQIP) funds, but all landowners are eligible. The BMPs will include Livestock exclusion fencing (NRCS FOTG standard); off-stream watering (NRCS FOTG for watering facility, pumping plant, heavy use area protection, and pipeline); and livestock feeding (NRCS FOTG for water storage, rain runoff, underground outlet, wind breaks).							
EPA	Funding	CWA §320 National Estuary Program (NEP)	The Puget Sound NEP has existed since 1987. The Puget Sound Partnership (PSP) became the designated lead for the NEP in 2007. The "Action Agenda for 2020" is the approved Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) and is currently undergoing revision. The PSP is currently updating the Action Agenda to restore and protect Puget Sound. The EPA Puget Sound Team will work with the PSP to ensure that the revised Action Agenda includes effective near and long term actions to protect and restore habitat and recover salmon and shellfish populations and that these actions include clear roles and accountability measures. While these are not	EPA, Tribes, PSP	Current schedule has the Action Agenda finalized in April 2012.	Updated Action Agenda with robust measures addressing habitat, salmon and shellfish protection and restoration -> effective implementation and accountability -> improved habitat -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Updated Action Agenda that has the support of Tribes	New		

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			the only resources we are trying to protect, the actions taken to protect and restore habitat, shellfish and salmon will also directly and indirectly impact other Puget Sound stressors and resource targets. The Team will also work with PSP to ensure that Tribal comments on the draft Action Agenda are addressed in the final document.							
EPA	Water Quality	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendment §6217	EPA and NOAA have been working with Washington State to resolve remaining management measures with respect to 1) roads, highways, and bridges, 2) onsite sewage disposal systems, 3) new development, and 4) additional management measures for forestry. Based on recent information the state has provided, NOAA and EPA believe the state has sufficiently addressed the remaining conditions on its Coastal Nonpoint Program. NOAA and EPA are drafting a final decision memo proposing to approve Washington's Coastal Nonpoint Program. We plan to notify all of the Washington Tribes within the Coastal Nonpoint Program management area when the draft document is available for review to provide each Tribe an opportunity to comment. In addition, we will also announce our intent to approve Washington's Coastal Nonpoint Program in the Federal Register for a 30 day public comment period. NOAA and EPA will carefully consider all Tribal and public comments received and make a final decision whether or not to fully approve Washington's Coastal Nonpoint Program.	NOAA, EPA, Ecology	Documentation for remaining management measures (completed), 30-day public notice for proposed approval (est winter 2012), final decision document (est Spring 2012)	Approved plan -> reduced NPS pollution -> improved WQ -> improved salmon and shellfish health	Final approval of Washington's coastal nonpoint source plan	Ongoing		
EPA	Water Quality	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)	EPA's cleanups at freshwater and marine sites will improve water and sediment quality, bringing direct habitat benefits to aquatic resources. Where mitigation work is required as an outgrowth of cleanup work, the program will ensure that specific habitat objectives are incorporated into the mitigation plans and that long term monitoring requirements to meet	EPA in partnership with the Natural Resource Trustees	Individual early action projects in the Lower Duwamish waterway are targeted for completion as follows: Slip 4, 2012; Terminal 117, 2014, Boeing Plant 2, 2015	Cleanup efforts -> improved water quality and habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Project Completion Reports will be prepared per Superfund requirements	Ongoing		

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			those objectives are implemented as well.							
EPA	Water Quality	CERCLA	EPA will work with Potentially Responsible Parties and Natural Resource Trustees to link habitat restoration to the Natural Resource Damage (NRD) Assessment at sites, and will continue to integrate NRD processes with the cleanup process.	EPA in partnership with the Natural Resource Trustees	Depends on timeline for individual sites	Cleanup efforts -> improved water quality and habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Work at NRD Assessment sites encompasses habitat restoration elements.	Ongoing		
EPA	Water Quality	CERCLA	EPA's Superfund and Water Quality programs will work with the State to reduce the potential for recontamination of sediments after cleanup. This will be done through source control programs incorporating approaches such as more tailored stormwater permits to prevent site recontamination. A key example of this work is the Lower Duwamish Early Action Sediment Cleanup. These projects include cleanup, habitat benefits, and long term monitoring. Source control will be key component of Lower Duwamish remedy.	EPA in partnership with Ecology	Proposed Plan for Lower Duwamish waterway, including a source control section, is targeted for completion in 2012 and the Record of Decision for 2013.	Cleanup efforts -> improved water quality and habitat conditions -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	Issuance of proposed plan and record of decision.	Ongoing		
EPA	Various	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	EPA involvement and comments have resulted in improved projects, particularly when EPA serves as a 'cooperating agency' in EIS development. EPA has commented on State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) documents when requested by the Department of Ecology and when the project is a high priority (i.e. may result in significant impacts, especially those that may affect EPA's decisions), or the action is related to a project undergoing analysis under NEPA (e.g. where the SEPA analysis is for the entire operation and the NEPA analysis is limited to some aspect of the project on federal land). The NEPA Review program will target projects in Puget Sound that have the greatest impact on habitat for more rigorous review and early involvement. Our review will be intended to raise habitat loss and degradation issues early in the NEPA process and work with project proponents to eliminate or minimize those impacts.	EPA	As projects arise for our review	Targeted NEPA Reviews -> increased attention to actions affecting habitat -> habitat impacts eliminated or mimimized -> maintained habitat quality -> maintained salmon and shellfish health	# of NEPA documents that had specific, focused comments regarding habitat.	Ongoing	Example: We submitted scoping comments in the Fall of 2011 on 2 Corps of Engineers proposed General Investigations (Skagit and Puyallup Rivers) for which the Corps is planning to develop EIS documents. From our scoping comment	

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									letters: "we note our strong support for actions that restore natural processes and specifically recommend that you consider an EIS alternative which maximizes opportunities to restore natural hydrologic, geomorphic, and, biological processes. Natural process restoration and protection objectives with potential for both flood management and ecosystem benefits include, for example, improved: floodplain connectivity; surface water-groundwater interactions; and, riparian	

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									vegetation and wetland development. "	
EPA	Various	Various	EPA's Criminal Investigation Division investigates the most significant and egregious violations of environmental laws that pose a significant threat to human health and the environment. EPA has recently worked to prosecute several cases involving knowing discharge of pollutants to salmon-bearing waters and is involved in several others in progress.	EPA	Ongoing Enforcement Actions	Criminal prosecution of CWA and ESA violations -> fines and jail time for violators -> reduced future violations -> reduced instances of impacts to salmon and shellfish habitat.	Criminal enforcement actions taken.	Ongoing		
EPA	Various	N/A	Sustainablility Partnership. Partnership between EPA, HUD, and DOT which encourages smart growth and land use choices such as compact growth within urban growth boundaries. Funds projects which preserve environmentally sensitive lands and safeguard rural landscapes by targeting development to locations that already have infrastructure and offer transportation choices.	HUD, EPA, FHWA and FTA staff.	Ongoing	Identifying ways to improve sustainability by integrating our programs and removing barriers to sustainable projects.	Pilot projects and infomraton-sharing.	New		
NOAA	Barrier: Shoreline Modification, Riparian and Floodplain Management Limiting Factor: Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Endangered Species Act (ESA), Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA)	Habitat Protection • Work with the Corps to develop new programmatic consultation(s) using regional general permits, standard local operating procedures for endangered species (SLOPES), etc. to streamline the permit review process and establish fish-friendly, bioengineering alternatives to bank armoring. • Work with the Corps to modify nationwide permits or develop regional conditions (e.g., NWP #13, 31) to avoid cumulative effects and incremental habitat losses. • Where applicants choose individual permit consultations in lieu of programmatic approaches,NMFS will require compensatory mitigation for incremental habitat loss; use reasonable and prudent alternatives where necessary to avoid adverse modification of critical habitat to achieve adequate	Co-Leads: NOAA and Corps State Department of Ecology and WDFW possible partners	Initial NOAA meetings completed December 2011; NOAA regulatory guidance to be completed by April 2012	Complete programmatic consultation for overwater structures in nearshore marine habitat-> Implement streamlined permit process ->	Revised permitting approach should lead to expanded use of bioengineered alternatives to bank hardening -> improved habitat for salmonids	New initiative between NOAA and Corps; Completion of an ongoining activitiy by NOAA-Guidance document on installing overwater structures in marine nearshore areas	The joint agency habitat enforcement initiative aims to prevent additional incremental habitat loss	

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			conservation of estuarine and nearshore habitats. Enforcement • NOAA OLE will initiate an enforcement initiative in conjunction with the Corps and EPA to reduce the number and effect of unpermitted bank armoring projects.							
NOAA	Barrier: Shoreline Modification, Riparian and Floodplain Management Limiting Factor: Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	ESA, MSA	Habitat Protection • Work with the Corps to develop new programmatic consultation(s) uin the Snohomish Basin using regional general permits, standard local operating procedures for endangered species (SLOPES), ect., to streamline the permit review process, extablish fish-friendly tide gate design criteria, and require compensatory mitigation for estuarine habitat loss from tidegate operation (similar to Skagit tide gate approach. • NMFS will work with proponents to develop and implement new habitat conservation banks to compensate for incremental habitat loss.	Co-Leads: NOAA and Corps State Department of Ecology and WDFW possible partners		Revised permit process-> improved tidegate design criteria-> implement fish-friendly tidegates	Revised design criteria and compensatory mitigation requirements -> reductions in incremental estuarine habitat loss	New initiative between NOAA and Corps		
NOAA	Barrier: Riparian Management Limiting Factor: Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	ESA	Habitat Protection and Restoration • Work with NRCS, FSA and and soil and water conservation districts to increase CREP enrollement for riparian buffers.	Co-leads: NMFS and NRCS Partners: FSA and EPA Region 10				Ongoing		
NOAA	Barrier: Floodplain Management Limiting Factor: Floodplain Connectivity and Function	ESA	Habitat Protection • Work with FEMA leadership, NFIP litigation plaintiffs, and key local jurisdictions to identify additional actions to supplement FEMA NFIP biop implementation efforts	Co-leads: NMFS and FEMA Regional Administrators Collaborators: NWF and Selected local jurisdictions		NMFS is working with FEMA to provide technical assistance to local jurisdictions as they develop their approaches to comply with the FEMA biop RPA.	NMFS and FEMA are using a triage approach to overlay important salmon populations and the local jurisdictions that are least likely to offer a responsive program enabling	Ongoing		

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							a targeted compliance effort.			
NOAA	Barrier: Floodplain Management Limiting Factor: Floodplain Connectivity and Function	ESA	Habitat Protection • NMFS will work with the Corps Seattle District to develop model local variances and system wide improvements under the new Policy Guidance Letter and System Wide Improvement Framework to retain and establish riparian trees on levees and accommodate other fish-friendly levee design measures. • NMFS will work with the Corps through the PGL variance and SWIF processes to establish ESA section 7 consultation approaches for fish-friendly levee construction and maintenance. NMFS and the Corps will jointly develop levee repair and design criteria that can be applied through Puget Sound and the region. • Where opportunities become available to condition levee repair or construction through Section 7 consultation, NMFS will require re-vegetation, installation of large wood, or other compensatory mitigation for incremental habitat loss. Adverse modification of critical floodplain habitat will be avoided by the appropriate prescription of reasonable and prudent alternatives. • Develop NMFS NWR guidance on the development, approval and use of conservation banks. Use selected project consutlations to encourage the use of new and existing conservation banks.	Corps Seattle District Corps WA Dept. of Ecology, King County, Puget Sound Partnership, WDFW and the Muckleshoot Tribe in the Green River process. The Milton Freewater process includes locals, DEQ, ODFW, EPA, Umatilla Tribes, USFWS and NMFS .	Several initial scoping meetings have been held. Awaiting fianl PGL guidance from Corps HQ.	NMFS and other partners have had some, but limited, success influencing Corps national levee policies. Current appraoch is to work with motivated partners to develop model vegetation variances that can then be applied throughtout Puget Sound under the new procedures.	The Corps chairs a working group with both technical and policy subgroups, which also includes other PSP players, to develop a lvee vegetation management approach for the Green River and Cedar River. Solutions will be immediately shared more broadly with other local jurisdictions.	Ongoing	The places identified for the SWIF/variance processes are in the Green River watershed with the Seattle District Corps, and the Walla Walla River near Milton-Freewater with the Walla Walla Corps District. (While the Walla Walla River is obviously not in Puget Sound, it represents the initial opportunity to apply the new SWIF process and lessons learned there will inform similar efforts in Puget Sound).	
NOAA	Barrier: Floodplain Management	ESA, CREP	Habitat Restoration • Work with NRCS to identify opportunities to use Farm Bill incentives to cost share with	Co-leads: NMFS, NOAA Restoration				New		

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	Limiting Factor: Floodplain Connectivity and Function		the NOAA Restoration Center on floodplain restoration projects in targeted watersheds to support local recovery plan projects.	Center NRCS EPA Region 10						
NOAA	Barrier: Pollutant Loading Limiting Factor: Water Quality	ESA	Habitat Protection • NMFS will work with EPA on model Federal discharge permits, e.g., the Joint Lewis McCord efforts, to establish appropriate WQ standards and BMPs • NMFS will work with EPA and Ecology on the state industrial general stormwater discharge permit, which is up for renewal, to include appropriate conservation measures for fish habitat. • NMFS will work with EPA and Ecology to implement the existing municipal general stormwater discharge permit to improve compliance and water quality results. Enforcement • NMFS will work with the enforcement team to seek strategic permit compliance/enforcement opportunities.	Lead: NMFS Partner agencies: WA Governor's Office, Department of Ecology, EPA Region 10	Work to implement existing general permits is ongoing, but will receive additional effort from NMFS in response to this initiative. Consultations on Federal dischsarge permits will be new and engaged as requests from EPA are received.	Until WA state water quality standards are up for review, we will engage in existing implementation opportunities, including existing general permits and new consultations on Federal reservations for which EPA retains direct jurisdiction	Biological opinions on Federal actions will have RPAs and or RPMs to provide binding conservation measures to protect and resore water quality in Puget Sound receiving waters	New and ongoing	■ EPA will develop a model stormwater permit for a federal facility in Puget Sound (see row 11 on EPA worksheet).	
NOAA	Barrier: Pollutant Loading Limiting Factor: Water Quality	ESA	Habitat Protection • NMFS will use the best science from the NWFSC and other consultations on WQS, pesticides, etc. to identify adverse effects to listed salmon and steelhead in project specific consultations on discharge permits, transportation actions, dredging projects, etc. • NMFS will require best management practices, biological thresholds, low impact development techniques, bio-assays, monitoring, etc. as needed to avoid, reduce or mitigate adverse effects to listed salmon and steelhead in specific project consultations that generate toxic contaminents in stormwater runoff, point and non-point source discharges, dredging discharges, etc.	Lead: NMFS Partner agencies: EPA, Corps, FHWA, DOD,	Ongoing as consultation requests are received	In the absence of NMFS consultation on EPA approval of water quality standards, NMFS will address individual standards that are relevant to listed fish conservation in consultations on various Federal actions that involve pollutant discharges.	Biological opinions on Federal actions will have RPAs and or RPMs to provide binding conservation measures to protect and resore water quality in Puget Sound receiving waters	New and Ongoing	■ EPA will focus additional attention on oversight and enforcement of State stormwater permits, including MS-4 permits under the National Enforcement Initiative for Municipal Infrastructure, to improve Puget Sound	

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									water quality (see row 13 on EPA worksheet).	
NOAA	Barrier: Pollutant Loading Limiting Factor: Water Quality	ESA	<u>Habitat Protection</u> • Work with NRCS to identify opportunities to target selected Farm Bill programs to address agricultural water quality issues identified as factors limiting salmon and steelhead recovery in local watershed recovery plans.	Co-Leads: NMFS, NOAA Restoration Center and NRCS				New		
NOAA	Barrier: Pollutant Loading Limiting Factor: Water Quality	ESA	Conduct water quality project-specific assessments, monitoring and modeling to assess salmon exposure to and effects related to toxic contaminants. These studies support restoration planning and adaptive management to reduce contaminant threats to salmon (e.g.. contaminant inputs from stormwater, agricultural activities, wastewater discharges, contaminated sediments, oil spills) and ESA consultations.	NWFSC	Ongoing	Science support for decision making >improved water quality>improved salmon health		Ongoing		
NOAA	Barrier: Shoreline Modification, Riparian and Floodplain Management Limiting Factor: Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	ESA	Conduct research to 1) assess impacts of barriers to listed salmon populations, 2) monitor biological effects of barrier removal and other types of restoration, 3) establish pre-project baselines, and 4) support restoration planning and adaptive management. Develop protocols for others to use for scientifically-defensible monitoring related to habitat protection and restoration.	NWFSC	Ongoing	Science support for decision making >improved water quality>improved salmon health		Ongoing		
NOAA	Barrier: Floodplain Management Limiting Factor: Floodplain Connectivity and Function	ESA	Conduct research to 1) assess impacts of barriers to listed salmon populations, 2) monitor biological effects of barrier removal and other types of restoration, 3) establish pre-project baselines, and 4) support restoration planning and adaptive management. Develop protocols for others to use for scientifically-defensible monitoring related to habitat protection and restoration.	NWFSC	Ongoing	Science support for decision making >improved water quality>improved salmon health		Ongoing		
NOAA	Barrier:	Coastal Zone	NOAA/OCRM will work with the WA state	NOAA/NOS/O	Ongoing support for	Approved "enforceable	Establishing	Ongoing	Incorporating	

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	Shoreline Modification, Riparian and Floodplain Management Limiting Factor: Estuarine and Nearshore Habitat	Management Act (CZMA)	coastal program to identify "enforceable policies" contained within each state-approved Shoreline Master Programs (SMPs) that the state would like to use for its review under the CZMA's Federal consistency provision. OCRM will help the state prioritize its submission of SMPs to OCRM for jurisdictions where there would be greatest benefit to having federally approved "enforceable policies" in place to help protect habitat.	CRM	identifying policies and submitting for NOAA approval. By July 2012 work with state on establishing priorities for submission.	policies" under CZMA -> enhanced authority for the state to review and condition federal activities affecting coastal resources -> increased habitat protection	prioirty list for submission and finalizing structure and content of submissions suitable for NOAA approval	under CZMA, new for updated SMPs	the updated existing state and local policies into Washington's federally-approved coastal management program would enhance the state's ability to review and potentially condition federal actions that may have impacts to critical habitat in Washington. If these SMP plans are not reviewed and approved by OCRM, the state will have a significant gap in federally-approved "enforceable policies" to use for their review of federal actions.	
Natural Resources Conserv		N/A	NRCS is willing to meet with tribes and pinpoint specific geographic areas where barriers exist, identify land owners and determine available programs to address (land ownership	NRCS coordinates with Tribes, the	Ongoing	Meetings with tribes -> identification of barriers to recovery -> determination of	Meetings held, barriers identified, remedies	New		

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ation Service (USDA)			establishes eligible programs).	Washington Tribal Conservation Advisory Council, State agencies and Conservation districts		available remedies to barriers -> remedies taken -> improved habitat ->improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	identified, remedies put in place			
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)	Puget Sound Initiative - Water quality treatments on non-commercial livestock farms, primarily small acreage pastureland operations, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program(WHIP). The highest priority areas within Puget Sound would be identified through the WHIP application rating and ranking process which would be targeted to pastures adjacent to surface water that impair habitat for listed threatened and endangered species and shellfish beds, especially those that experience closures due to contamination	NRCS and Conservation District partners already have in roads with these clients and have been working with landowners on these resource concerns in the past.	On going	WHIP program -> reduced contamination from agriculture operations -> improved water quality -> improved habitat -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	# of clients enrolled		No funding in WHIP is anticipated in FY 2012	
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	Puget Sound Initiative - Water quality treatments related to existing at-risk waste storage structures, primarily on dairies. Use of (EQIP) through closure and decommissioning of structures, replacement of structures, and installation of composted bedded pack barns. The highest priority group is structures that still contain waste and have exceeded their design lifespan or no longer meet NRCS standards that are in close proximity to surface water	The agency has partnered with and received support from the Washington State Dairy Federation, which has been conducting outreach to dairy operators who would be the potential		EQIP program -> reduced contamination from waste storage structures -> improved water quality -> improved habitat -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	# of structures addressed		Puget Sound initiative is as of yet unapproved and unfunded. Other actions are under development, such as an aquaculture program. NRCS has been deploying funds allocated to the state to focus on the	

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				participants in the program					Puget Sound issues.	
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/EQIP	Puget Sound Initiative - Water quality treatments related to excessive suspended sediment and turbidity in surface water on non-industrial forestland, primarily related to forest roads and fish passage. Use of both the EQIP and the Healthy Forest Reserve Program (HFRP) to apply conservation practices and establish easements with forest ownership for perpetual protection from development. The highest priority watersheds within the basin would be identified using the US Forest Service's criteria for watershed priority or similar state assessment data, which would be incorporated into NRCS application rating and ranking tools	Due to recent healthy forest campaigns launched by Washington NRCS and other outreach that has occurred, in addition to the availability of the new Forestry Conservation Activity Plans, there is a ready pool of forestry clients who are eligible for either EQIP and/or HFRP and are willing to work with NRCS to address the concerns affecting the water resources	On going and new HFRP for 2012	EQIP and HFRP programs -> reduced runoff from forest roads -> improved water quality -> improved habitat -> improved salmon, other finfish, and shellfish health	# of forestry clients enrolled	HFRP would be new for WA	By focusing first on the same watersheds as the US Forest Service or State Department of Natural Resources are working in, there is an opportunity to leverage activities on both private and public forestland to have the greatest impact.	
Natural Resources Conservation Service		Farm Bill/EQIP	Puget Sound Initiative - Improvements in air quality by replacing aging diesel engines for irrigation with electric or high-efficiency motors, using manure injection practices, and developing comprehensive nutrient management plans. Uses EQIP funding to	The Washington State Dairy Federation has helped identify dairy	Ongoing	EQIP air quality programs -> emissions reductions -> improved air quality -> improved environmental quality	# of clients enrolled			

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(USDA)			replace static diesel pumps with more efficient pumps that produce less emissions.	operators and has conducted outreach and marketing to promote participation in the program						
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/EQIP	National Water Quality Initiative - During Fiscal Year 2012, each state will be asked to accelerate efforts to improve water quality. States will select at least one, but not more than three, 12-digit watershed(s) with streams on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) 303d list of impaired waters. State Conservationists are instructed to hold a minimum of 5% of their EQIP FA Funding to address a new National Water Quality Initiative, but may exercise their discretion to hold more FA for this purpose.	NRCS coordinates with Tribes, the Washington Tribal Conservation Advisory Council, State agencies and Conservation districts	Ongoing	EQIP FA funding ->accelerated efforts to address issues in 303d impaired waters ->improved water quality	Increased program participants in the 303d watershed	Ongoing Program, new focus	Contingent on participation of land owners in program	
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/EQIP	In FY 2012, the Conservation Innovation Grants program (CIG) is offering $10 million in grants to to stimulate the development, adoption, and evaluation of innovative approaches and technologies related to water quality credit trading systems.. Water quality credit trading markets are an emerging means to meet existing or potential Federal and State level water quality requirements. The overall goal of these grants is to support State agencies and/or other cooperating entities seeking to design and launch water quality credit trading markets between point and non-point sources.	NRCS coordinates with Tribes, the Washington Tribal Conservation Advisory Council, State agencies and Conservation districts	Ongoing	EQIP CIG funding ->accelerated efforts to address issues in 303d impaired waters ->improved water quality	Grants result in tools whose use can be expanded	Ongoing		
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/WHIP	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) – WHIP is a voluntary program for conservation-minded landowners who want to develop and improve wildlife habitat on agricultural land, nonindustrial private forest land, and Tribal land. The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 reauthorized WHIP as a voluntary	NRCS coordinates with Tribes, the Washington Tribal Conservation	Ongoing	Cost share agreements->improved wildlife habitat and potentially improvements to water quality.	Acres of habitat restored or treated	Ongoing	All WHIP money being held by HQ this year.	

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			approach to improving wildlife habitat in our Nation. The Natural Resources Conservation Service administers WHIP to provide both technical assistance and financial assistance to establish and improve fish and wildlife habitat. WHIP cost-share agreements between NRCS and the participant generally last from one year after the last conservation practice is implemented but not more than 10 years from the date the agreement is signed. In order to provide direction to the State and local levels for implementing WHIP to achieve its objective.	Advisory Council, State agencies and Conservation districts						
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/CSP	Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (FRPP) – FRPP provides matching funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farm and ranchland in agricultural uses. Working through existing programs, USDA partners with State, tribal, or local gove	NRCS coordinates with Tribes, the Washington Tribal Conservation Advisory Council, State agencies and Conservation districts	Ongoing	CSP funding - > continued and enhanced conservation work ->environmental benefits	Acres enrolled	Ongoing		
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) - WRP is a voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property. NRCS provides technical and financial support to help landowners with their wetland restoration efforts. The NRCS goal is to achieve the greatest wetland functions and values, along with optimum wildlife habitat, on every acre enrolled in the program. This program offers landowners an opportunity to establish long-term conservation and wildlife practices and protection. Some of the activities that can be done under EQIP to protect and restore habitat include Property acquisition and conservation, topography restoration.	Corps, NOAA, cities, counties collaborate on restoration	Ongoing	Help develop a plan to buy easements to protect existing wetlands or restoration of wetlands -> environmental benefits	Acres of wetland restored or protected	Ongoing		
Natural		Farm	Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) – GRP is an	NRCS	Ongoing	Help develop a plan to	Acres of	Ongoing	May consider	

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Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Bill/GRP	easement program for landowners or operators to protect grazing uses and related conservation values by conserving grassland, including rangeland, pastureland, shrubland, and other certain lands. Enrollment permits grazing on the land in a manner consistent with maintaining the viability of natural grasses, shrubs, and forbs.	coordinates with Tribes, the Washington Technical Tribal Advisory Committee, State agencies and Conservation districts		buy easements to protect existing wetlands or restoration of wetlands -> environmental benefits	grassland restored or protected		compatible use; use easement to protect property from other uses	
Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA)		Farm Bill/FRPP	Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (FRPP) – FRPP provides matching funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farm and ranchland in agricultural uses. Working through existing programs, USDA partners with State, tribal, or local governments and non-governmental organizations to acquire conservation easements or other interests in land from landowners. USDA provides up to 50 percent of the fair market easement value of the conservation easement. To qualify, farmland must: be part of a pending offer from a State, tribe, or local farmland protection program; be privately owned; have a conservation plan for highly erodible land; be large enough to sustain agricultural production; be accessible to markets for what the land produces; have adequate infrastructure and agricultural support services; and have surrounding parcels of land that can support long-term agricultural production.	NRCS coordinates with Tribes, the Washington Technical Tribal Advisory Committee, State agencies and Conservation districts	Ongoing	Prevents ag working lands from being converted thru deed restrictions (buying development); (no other envronmental requirements under this program but applicant may take advantage at same time of other NRCS programs)	Acres of farm or ranch land restored or protected	Ongoing		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood	Floodplain Management; Land use development, permitting and zoning.	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	The primary purpose of the NFIP is to encourage preventive and protective measures by state and local government to reduce the risk of flooding and share the cost of flood losses with those whose property is at risk of flooding. There are no provisions in either the enacting legislation or the NFIP regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) providing	FEMA with support from State and local governments	Major changes have occurred in the manner in which the NFIP is being administered locally to comply with the BiOP and RPA by NMFS as of September 22, 2011	FEMA developed and issued technical guidance>communities have selected an option as of September 2011>all floodplain development is now being done in compliance with the RPA	Local gov't implements federal gov't (FEMA) along with state gov't (Dept. of Ecology) monitors on an annual basis	New as of Sept. 2011	44CFR60.3(a)(2) requires that communities comply with ESA	

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Insurance Program)			for the protection or restoration of salmon habitat.							
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program)	Floodplain Management, Land use development permitting and zoning	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA programmatically monitors state and local government's implementation of the NFIP by conducting Community Assistance Contacts (CAC) and Community Assistance Visits (CAV). During a CAV a cursory review of a communities permit files is completed to evaluate effectiveness of their permitting processes Beginning in October 2011 CAVs in the 122 Puget Sound communities impacted by NMFS Biological Opinion will begin to examine on how well communities are implementing new guidance designed to help them comply with the ESA.	FEMA with support from State	Increased focus on Puget Sound beginning in FY12 but continuing into the future indefinitely	Closer monitoring of community adiministration of FPZ ordinances is expected to improve compliance	CAC (Community Assistance Contact) or CAV (Community Assistance Visit) with all Tier 1 & 2 communities in FY12 that have selected 'Door 3" FEMA reports annually to NMFS	New		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program)	Floodplain management; Land use development permitting and zoning	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA R10 has participated in multiple workshops with NMFS to explain to community officials how to develop, adopt and enforce procedures based on their land-use authorities to avoid adverse affects to salmon habitat	FEMA and NMFS with support from Ecology	Workshops have been held beginning in 2009 and have been held each year since.	Technical assistance to local government will improve compliance with ESA	FEMA reports to NMF	New		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program	Land use development permitting and zoning; Lack of enforcement	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	A significant effort has been made to encourage local governments that participate in the NFIP to adopt and enforce land-use regulations based on their broad police powers to protect life, health and property to protect salmon habitat under 44CFR60.3(a)(2). FEMA offers discounts in insurance premiums within communities that have implemented higher floodplain management standards that provide increased protection to habitat through it's Community Rating System (CRS). The CRS	FEMA with support from local governments	Summer 2012	CRS activities that lead to improved salmon habitat will be given higher credits beginning in 2012>participating communities will be rewarded with reduce insurance costs for implementing higher regulatory standards that lead to habitat restoraton	FEMA evaluates communities implementation of measures	New		

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)			manual that is used to 'credit' activities will be republished in summer of 2012 to recognize activites identified in the NMFS RPA of Sep. 2008.							
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program)	Land use development permitting and zoning	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA provides technical assistance to communities that participate in the NFIP to rectify procedural or permitting issues identified during CACs or CAVs. Region 10 will increase technical assistance prior to initiating enforcement action where potential ESA compliance issues are identified. State Dept. of Ecology, under a grant from FEMA, will support CAC and CAV	FEMA with support from Ecology	Commencing in FY12 > continuing	CAC/CAV > Improved floodplain management at local level > better habitat protection	Locall gov't report to FEMA > FEMA report to NMFS	New		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program)	Floodplain management; Land use development permitting and zoning	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA provides funding through the CAP-SSSE grant program to the Washington Dept. of Ecology to provide technical assistance to communities to implement their floodplain management ordinances. Part of their focus, beginning in FY12, will be assisting the communities to implement higher regulatory standards to protect salmon habitat	FEMA with support from Ecology	Beginning in FY12	Increased monitoring requires additional resources > Ecology has staff that can support FEMA > FEMA has a grant program to support Ecology staff	FEMA will monitor Ecology progress and reports	New		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program)	Floodplain management; Land use development permitting and zoning	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA will continue to discuss ESA implementation plan with all tribes to improve coordinaton and implementation of the RPA.	FEMA	Ongoing			Ongoing		

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Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program)	Floodplain management; Land use development permitting and zoning	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA is developing recommendations for reforming the NFIP which will include a higher emphasis on natural and beneficial values of floodplains to encourage stronger protection of natural area;	FEMA	2-3 years	NFIP Reform will lead to improved protection of natural and beneficial values of floodplains	FEMA will report progress to EPA annually through the Puget Sound Federal Caucus	New		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program)	Mitigation adequacy	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA is collaborating with non-profit organizations to restore habitat in conjunction with the acquisition of homes and other structures through FEMA HMA grant programs	FEMA with support from State and local governments	Beginning in FY12	Collaboration will marry HMA grants with funding from non-profits to restore habitat	FEMA will report progress annually to NMFS	New		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (National Flood Insurance Program)	Impediments to retoration projects	NFIP (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq)	FEMA issued Regional guidance in 1997 that allows participating communities to permit fish enhnancment structures based on the 'judgement' of a qualified professional without requirng extensive and expensive hydraulic analysis if, in the opinion of the qualified professional, the structure is designed to cause flood levels to rise as close to zero as possible.	Local governments with support from FEMA and State	n/a		Local will report to FEMA annually	Ongoing	Policy has been in place since late 1997	
Federal Emergency Management	Lack of grant funding	Stafford Act	Some projects have ancillary beneficial effects, such as acquisition of properties for open space use, relocation of facilities out of harms way. All protection activities are associated with ESA consultations under Section 7.	Public Entities (SubGrantees) State EMD (Grantee), FEMA	Disaster dependent - ongoing	approval of grants for relcoation/acquisition =>federal review of habitat improvement => improved habitat or	# of acquisitions; # of relocations out of floodplain	Ongoing	Dependent upon Presidential Disaster declaration	

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Agency (Stafford Act)				(Grantor)		opportunity to improve				
Federal Emergency Management Agency (Stafford Act)	Lack of enforcement	Stafford Act	Potential ramification of non-compliance is total loss of funding for the action, however, the impact will have already occurred.	FEMA (Grantor), State EMD (Grantee)	Disaster dependent - ongoing	Improved enforcement of regulations -> improved awareness of habitat considerations -> less destruction of habitat	# of non compliant projects resulting in loss of funding	Ongoing		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (Stafford Act)	Loss/degradation of floodplain functions/values	Stafford Act	FEMA works with the State Emergency Management Division to educate and raise awareness of federal environmental requirements associated with response and recovery actions. Included is streamlining efforts utilized to minimize harm, such as Programmatic Biological Assessments for common activities. Additionally, piggybacking with existing efforts by other federal agency's like the Corps' programmatic Biological Opinions when the action fits and both agencies have a nexus.	FEMA, NMFS, USFWS, Corps (Primary); Other Federal Resource agencies and state resource agencies (Supporting)	Disaster dependent - ongoing	awarenss of programmatics => measures taken by action entities to meet CMs => reduced impact/harm to species and habitat	# of projects that meet Programmatics	Ongoing		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (Stafford Act)	Lack of grant funding	Presidential Preparedness Directive 8	Increase participation by resource agency under the National Response Framework and National Disaster Recovery Framework. Partnerships with other federal agencies and State Emergency Management Division for combining grant opportunites to maximize multiple objects under the various authorities, like FEMA acquisition projects combining with USFWS Restoration activities.	FEMA, DOI, NMFS, USFWS, Corps (Primary); State EMD and Resource Agencies (Supporting)	Disaster dependent or Annually	increase collaboration of funding => concentrated effort on recovery efforts => improvement to habitat	# of pooled projects funded	New	NDRF is being introduced Mar 1. Email Lois.lopez@fema.dhs.gov for invite	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (Stafford Act)	Unsupported political decision making; lack of coordination	Presidential Preparedness Directive 8	Development of policies and associated metrics for ensuring success which require collaboration of "whole community" participation (which include natural resource and environmental departments) in the development of plans. This includes statewide planning efforts.	FEMA, State Planning Agencies (primary); State and Fed Resource Agencies (supporting)	N/A	Coordinated planning => increased effort for avoidance/minimization => reduction in rate of harm to habitat/species	see Whole Community metrics	New		

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Federal Emergency Management Agency (Stafford Act)	Lack of coordination	NA	FEMA provides technical assistance to the Northwest Tribal Emergency Management Council. FEMA can encourage Tribes to take actions for collaborating between departments for incorporating habitat restoration into disaster response and recovery.	FEMA, Tribes (primary); Govenor's Office of Indian Affairs (supporting)	Immediately	increase collaboration of funding => concentrated effort on recovery efforts => improvement to habitat	% of Puget Sound Tribes participating	New	See: www.NWTEMC.org	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	NA	ESA	We will consult with the Corps and other federal action agencies, pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA, on actions that affect habitat (marine, estuarine, and freshwater habitats) in Puget Sound and other waters of western Washington including shoreline armoring, floodplain development, U.S. Navy and U.S. Army construction and operational activities, and wastewater treatment plant expansions and construction. Also, we will revise designated critical habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl. A proposed rule was published on February 28, 2012, and the final rule will be completed by November 2012.	USFWS	Ongoing	Continue to minimize impacts to federally listed species; reduced impact to habitat	Number of consultations completed	Ongoing		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Habitat Restoration	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	We will provide recommendations, focused on conservation of fisheries resources, to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding the Skokomish General Investigation as well as the Puget Sound Nearshore project and any other large, water resources planning projects. Additionally, the Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project (PSNERP) has identified 15 restoration sites that are likely ready to proceed through the Corps of Engineers process for construction authorization. The PSNERP has developed conceptual design, cost-estimates and other site-specific information for these 15 “ready” sites, as well as 14 other ecosystem restoration projects not yet ready for Corps authorization. These projects represent important opportunities to advance process-based restoration of nearshore ecosystems with	USFWS	Ongoing	Continue to facilitate selection of the best habitat restoration opportunities in Puget Sound; maximize benefits of habitat restoration from limited restoration resources	Number of habitat restoration projects ready to be implemented	Ongoing	Accomplishments rest primarily with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	

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			important benefits to salmonids and other fishery resources. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will work with the Corps and other agency partners to advance priority projects identified by PSNERP, by providing technical assistance, seeking grant program funding, and assisting with environmental compliance.							
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Habitat Restoration	CERCLA	We will continue to work with Washington Department of Ecology as well as Tribes and NOAA to pursue settlements on non-federal-lead sites in Puget Sound.	USFWS	Ongoing	Contribute to habitat restoration; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	Ongoing / New		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Habitat Restoration	Oil Pollution Act	We will continue to actively pursue the recovery (from responsible parties) of money to offset damages to fisheries resources resulting from discharge of oils to our marine and fresh waters of Washington.	USFWS	Ongoing	Contribute to habitat restoration; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	Ongoing / New		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Efficiency of on-the-ground Habitat Restoration	Various Grants and Technical Assistance Program Funding Opportunities	We will work to integrate funding, associated with grants and technical assistance programs, with NRCS, EPA, NOAA, and others as appropriate, to maximize benefits to fisheries resources.	USFWS	Ongoing	Maximize effectiveness of federal habitat restoration programs; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	New		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Funding for Acquisition is Limited	National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants.	We will continue to support this highly successful program by working with others to develop project proposals that focus on the acquisition and restoration of aquatic habitats in western Washington.	USFWS	Ongoing	Contribute to habitat restoration; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	Ongoing		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Habitat Restoration	Endangered Species Recovery Funding	As budgets allow, we intend to continue funding recovery actions that benefit a wide range of species, including bull trout.	USFWS	Ongoing	Contribute to habitat restoration; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	Ongoing		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Habitat Restoration	Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	As budgets allow, we intend to continue funding projects that benefit a wide range of species, including salmonids.	USFWS	Ongoing	Contribute to habitat restoration; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	Ongoing		
U.S. Fish and	Habitat Restoration	Puget Sound Coastal	As budgets allow, we intend to continue funding a projects that benefit a wide range of	USFWS	Ongoing	Contribute to habitat restoration; benefit to	Number of acres of habitat	Ongoing		

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Wildlife Service		Program	species, but especially salmonids.			salmonids	restoration			
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Habitat Restoration	National Fish Passage Program	We will continue to assist in the development and funding of projects that facilitate fish passage in western Washington.	USFWS	Ongoing	Contribute to habitat restoration; benefit to salmonids	Number of acres of habitat restoration	Ongoing		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		NA	Develop a web-based system to allow citizens to monitor bank hardening or other in-water work. System should allow people to check if observed work has a permit and to identify unauthorized work to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers		Identify more illegal work while it is ongoing; reduce impacts to functions and values of habitat; improve salmon populations	Number of illegal structures / fills identified	New		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	NA	Various	We can commit more staff time toward group efforts to highlight to the public, or any target group, issues of needed emphasis or accomplishments.	USFWS	Ongoing	Increase public awareness and support; more political will; improved habitat	Public Support for Puget Sound Recovery	New		
USDA Forest Service	Prioritization of recreational river uses over restoration projects, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Pollutant loading and temperature impairments due to lack of buffers, Lack of LWD recruitment, Lack of ecological functions in the riparian zone, Armoring of river banks, Loss of riparian	Clean Water Act (CWA), National Forest Managemen tAct (NFMA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)	The Northwest Forest Plan provides direction for the protection and restoration of watersheds, aquatic and riparian ecosystems, and salmon habitat on National Forest System (NFS) lands. It directs the protection and restoration through implementation of its Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS), which includes four components: 1) Riparian Reserves, 2) Key Watersheds, 3) Watershed Analysis, and 4) Watershed Restoration. It also includes Standards and Guidelines to guide project design and implementation. The primary focus of the ACS is to facilitate natural recovery of riparian and aquatic habitat and the watershed processes that influence them. The strategy includes the use of both broad-scale protection and avoidance measures across all NFS lands, as well as strategically-focused active restoration projects to accelerate recovery in specific priority areas. Adaptive management is informed through monitoring. Monitoring includes implementation monitoring, Aquatic and Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Program, and physical stream	All USFS projects are designed to protect and restore habitat. Effects of projects are consistent with forest plans and applicable federal and state laws and regulations. Other projects (e.g. mining, energy developments) are mitigated as allowed by	The Northwest Forest Plan was initiated in 1994. The specific Key Watersheds were designated in the plan and provide stricter land management objectives geared toward salmonids than in other watersheds. Riparian Reserves were established around water bodies and wetlands to establish management areas with the emphasis on benefiting aquatic and riparian dependent species. Watershed Analyses were initially completed in the 5-10 years following 1994 to identify current conditions and restoration needs. Watershed Restoration projects, an already important practice for the Forest Service, were further	Create Land Management Objectives with specific requirements for aquatic protection and restoration -> Increased scrutinty of projects and land management activities, as well as more restoration-focused projects being implemented -> Improvements to fish and aquatic habitats through both passive and active restoration techniques	The effects of the Northwest Forest Plan on aquatic and watershed parameters are monitored by the Forest Service's Aquatic Restoration Effectiveness Monitoring Program (AREMP). Active restoration activities are recorded and tracked annually by the Regional Office through the Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO).	Ongoing	The Northwest Forest Plan guidance applies to all National Forest System Lands and any Bureau of Land Management Lands within the Puget Sound and along the ocean coast of the Olympic Peninsula.	

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	forest cover, Sediment transport and riparian erosion, Changes to hydrology and runoff timing, Sediment aggregation altering hydrology and hydrography, Forest roads discharging sediment, and inducing erosion, Road failures are identified but not fully addressed, Channel scour affecting habitat, No monitoring and tracking of impacts, Stream buffers		surveys. The primary focus of the ACS is the implementation of actions in a manner that facilitates natural recovery of riparian and aquatic habitat. In addition, where necessary, active restoration projects are implemented to accelerate recovery. The restoration program is focused on implementing whole watershed restoration in priority watersheds, guided by watershed analysis and restoration plans. Projects are designed and implemented in partnership with state and federal agencies, Tribes, and NGOs. Over the last several years, through the Legacy Roads and Trails Program, there has been an emphasis on reducing the effects of forest roads on aquatic ecosystems. Specific project plans and mitigations protect against the barriers described. Best Management Practices Monitoring determines effectiveness of protections and provides adaptive management opportunities.	law and regulations.	supported by the NW Forest Plan.					
USDA Forest Service	Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Pollutant loading and temperature impairments due to lack of buffers, Lack of LWD recruitment, Lack of	NFMA	Riparian Reserves are a key component of the Northwest Forest Plan's Aquatic Conservation Strategy that have been designated around all streams, water bodies, and unstable soil or geologic areas within NFS Lands. These Riparian Reserves encompass not only stream-adjacent areas, but also broader upland areas to ensure sufficient protection of contributing areas to the aquatic ecosystem. The width of Riparian Reserves along all fish-bearing streams is a minimum of 300 feet on each side of the channel, measured from the edge of the channel migration zone. Riparian Reserves are	Forest Service	The Northwest Forest Plan established the Riparian Reserves when it was enacted in 1994.	Riparian reserves -> improved riparian and stream habitat -> improved salmon health	Ongoing management of riparian reserves	Ongoing		

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	ecological functions in the riparian zone, Armoring of river banks, Loss of riparian forest cover, Sediment transport and riparian erosion, Changes to hydrology and runoff timing, Sediment aggregation altering hydrology and hydrography, Forest roads discharging sediment, and inducing erosion, Stream buffers		also designated at a minimum of 150 feet on both sides of perennial, nonfish-bearing streams and at least 100 feet on both sides of intermittent and ephemeral channels. As such, Riparian Reserves include a mosaic of riparian, wetland, and upland vegetation and provide a transition between aquatic and terrestrial landscapes. These areas are specifically managed to maintain and restore aquatic and riparian-dependant species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates. The focus of management activities is for maintenance and restoration of natural patterns of shade, sediment inputs, large woody debris recruitment, and channel-floodplain interaction, and other key processes, as well as maintaining connectivity with upland areas. Riparian Reserves provide protection for vast reaches of salmonid habitat in the Puget Sound and Pacific Northwest. Within the Puget Sound, Riparian Reserves protect approximately 2900 miles of fish habitat, including 900 miles accessible to salmon. The Forest Service currently manages over 26 percent of the entire Puget Sound basin land base, and over one-third of all NFS Lands are protected within these Riparian Reserves. Therefore, at least 10 percent of the land within the Puget Sound is managed as Riparian Reserves by the Forest Service, which is in addition and complimentary to similar land designations on state and private lands.							
USDA Forest Service	Removal, upgrade and repair of culverts is lagging	NFMA	The Forest Service directly manages approximately 2900 miles of fish habitat, including 900 miles accessible to salmon within the Puget Sound and Ocean Shores area of Western Washington. Since 1989, the Forest Service has removed migration passage barriers at 108 sites to provide passage for all life-stages of anadromous fish and most other aquatic-dependent species. This work has re-opened	Forest Service	Ongoing program	Removal of fish passage barriers -> increased access to habitat essential for salmon spawning	Number of barriers removed	Ongoing		

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			over 46 additional miles of habitat to anadromous fish. Furthermore, an additional 3 barriers are already in contract or agreement to be removed in 2012, which will provide approximately 2.2 miles of additional salmon habitat. Once completed, over 80 percent of all known salmon migration barriers on National Forest System (NFS) lands will have been removed in this area. An additional 27 barriers remain, which are blocking over 13 miles of anadromous fish habitat. The removal of these remaining barriers is estimated to cost over 4 million dollars, which will take several more years to acquire and accomplish through a wide-variety of sources, including but not limited to Federal Highway Funding, Legacy Roads and Trails funding, and Washington State Salmon Recovery Board funding. Prioritization of this work is based on the amount of habitat located upstream and the associated costs to provide access.						
USDA Forest Service	Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Pollutant loading and temperature impairments due to lack of buffers, Lack of LWD recruitment, Sediment transport and riparian erosion, Sediment aggregation altering hydrology and hydrography,	NFMA	Development and implementation of watershed restoration plans. The frequency of implementing these activites is commensurate with level of funding. Restoration locations are prioritized by the Regional Aquatic Restoration Strategy the National Watershed Condition Framework.	The Forest Service has supported watershed restoration planning since the early 1990s, first through the Regional Aquatic Restoration Strategy, and now through the new national Watershed Condition Framework process. Forest	Under the Watershed Condition Framework process, The Olympic and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests have identified six 6th field Focus Watersheds as emphasis areas for restoration. Watershed Restoration plans for each focus Watershed will be completed by the end of FY 2012. Implementation of restoration projects will occur as funds are available. As restoration projects in one watershed are completed, additional Focus Watersheds will be identified with subsequent planning and project implementation.	Assess watershed conditions across the landscape, Identify priority watersheds for restoration, Develop collaborative restoration plans to identify essential restoration needs. Focus available resources to implement necessary restoration projects.	Forest level personnel collaborate with local groups, agencies, and tribes to develop watershed restoration action plans and implement projects.	Ongoing	The Watershed Condition Framework is a National Initiative. The Olympic and Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests have identified six 6th field Focus Watersheds as emphasis areas for restoration at this time. Additional Focus Watersheds	

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	Forest roads discharging sediment, and inducing erosion, Removal, upgrade and repair of culverts is lagging, Channel scour affecting habitat, Lack of funding for natural resource programs			personnel collaborate with local groups, agencies, and tribes to prioritize watersheds, develop restoration plans, and generate funds to implement projects. The Washington Office and Regional Office provide funding allocations.					will be identified in the future as restoration needs are completed in the current Focus Watersheds.	
USDA Forest Service	Prioritization of recreational river uses over restoration projects, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Pollutant loading and temperature impairments due to lack of buffers, Lack of LWD recruitment, Lack of ecological functions in the riparian zone,	NFMA	All USFS projects are designed to protect and restore habitat, and effects of projects are consistent with forest plans and applicable federal and state laws and regulations. Other projects (e.g. mining, energy developments) are mitigated as allowed by law and regulations.	USDA Forest Service implements and ensures consistency with the Northwest Forest Plan on all National Forest lands. The Forest Service works closely with regulatory agencies to complete necessary ESA consultation and acquire	The Northwest Forest Plan has been in effect since 1994. The Forest Service has agreements in place with NMFS, USFWS, US Army corps of Engineers, and WDFW to meet consultation and permitting requirements for most projects. Other projects are consulted on a case-by-case basis	The Northwest Forest Plan contains land management objectives with specific requirements for aquatic protection and restoration. Consultation with all of the appropriate regulatory agencies insure actions meet all Federal and State laws and regulations	The Regional Forester and Forest Supervisors monitor implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan. Forest personnel and regulatory agencies monitor compliance of individual projects with consultation and permitting agreements and laws and regulations.	Ongoing	The Northwest Forest Plan applies to all National Forest System Lands within western Washington. Consultation/ permitting agreements apply to all Forest Service lands and projects within the State of Washington.	

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	Armoring of river banks, Loss of riparian forest cover, Sediment transport and riparian erosion, Changes to hydrology and runoff timing, Sediment aggregation altering hydrology and hydrography, Forest roads discharging sediment, and inducing erosion, Road failures are identified but not fully addressed, Channel scour affecting habitat, Stream buffers			appropriate permits. Regulatory agencies include the NMFS, USFWS, US Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington Dept of Ecology.						
USDA Forest Service	HPA permit streamlining degradation actions but not restoration, Problems resulting from streamlined permits, No monitoring and tracking of impacts	ESA, CWA, Fish NEPA, and Wildlife Coordination Act	Streamlining project approval process (e.g., categorical exclusions, ESA consultation) could accelerate aquatic restoration projects. USDA Forest Service restoration projects are streamlined through the Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO), the Hydraulics MOU with the State of Washington, ESA Consultation Streamlining (where needed), and through the NEPA process (where possible). The ARBO streamlines certain restoration actions through USFS, NOAA Fisheries, and USFWS consultation proceedures for consistency with ESA. The Hydraulic MOU is an agreement between	The Forest Service works closely with regulatory agencies to streamline the permit process. Regulatory agencies include the NMFS, USFWS, US	The Forest Service has agreements in place with NMFS, USFWS, US Army corps of Engineers, and WDFW to streamline permitting/ consultation for aquatic restoration projects. The Washington Office is pursuing a new Categorical Exclusion category for road decommissioning. The timeline is uncertain at this time.	Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO) streamlines ESA consultation for aquatic restoration projects. The agreement has been in place for 5 years and is in the process of being renegotiated. The US Army Corps of Engineers recently issued a Regional General Permit (RGP-8) for Forest Service	Forest Service Regional Office personnel collaborate with regulatory agencies to prepare agreements and complete annual reporting. Forest personnel collaborate with local agency	Ongoing	Streamlining agreements cover Forest Service lands and projects within the State of Washington	

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			WDFW and USFS that supports the improvement of road/stream crossings. Where needed (not previously covered by ARBO), restoration projects are reviewed thorugh a streamlining process with ESA regulatory agencies. Some projects can be categorically excluded from the preparation of EAs or EISs through the use of Decision Memos (a more abreviated NEPA analysis) in the NEPA process. Effectiveness and BMP Monitoring occur.	Army Corps of Engineers, Washington Dept of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington Dept of Ecology. Activities occur primarily at the Regional and Forest levels. The Washington Office is pursuing a new Categorical Exclusion category for road decommissioning to streamline the NEPA process for those projects.		Restoration projects in the State of Washington. WDFW recently signed a new MOU with the Forest Service that addresses Forest Service hydraulic projects within the State of Washington	contacts to implement projects			
USDA Forest Service	Decisions based on politics not science, No monitoring and tracking of impacts, Climate change exacerbates existing flow issues, Water quality standards,	NFMA	Project-specific, Forest-wide, and Region-wide monitoring data are collected and shared with other agencies. Some data, such as temperature, are being incorporated into Regional-scale analyses (e.g., climate-stream temperature sensitivity). The effectiveness of the NW Forest Plan is being monitored through the AREMP program. Forest Plan and specific project level monitoring are also occurring. Best Management Practices continue to be monitored for implementaton and effectiveness.	Data-sharing occurs between the following entities: USDA Forest Service, US National Park Service, USGS, WA Department of Ecology,	Data sharing has been on-going and increases constantly since the advent of the internet. The Forest Service has implemented several National databases, and the processes to share these data with other agencies are either underway or still under development.	Share data with interested parties -> improve knowledge and understanding of resource conditions and effects -> reduce costs to execute effective Natural Resource Programs -> improve habitat conditions more cost-effectively	Data-sharing is encouraged at all levels of the agency. (It would cost more to track all data-sharing that is occuring, thus tracking this measure would be oppose the associated logic	Ongoing		

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	TMDLs, Lack of funding for natural resource programs			WA Dept of Fish and Wildlife, Tribes, County and City Governments, Universities.			model to find more cost-effective ways of managing Natural Resource Programs and improving habitat conditions.)			
USDA Forest Service	Decisions based on politics not science, No monitoring and tracking of impacts, Water quality standards, TMDLs, Lack of funding for natural resource programs	NFMA	There are opportunities to increase interagency collaboration in data collection, storage, analysis, and use.	Collaborations currently exist between the USGS, USDA Forest Service, US National Park Service, Puget Sound LiDAR Consortium, WA DOE, WDFW, WA DNR, tribes, etc.	Federal agencies have begun to develop more collaborative processes for data collection, storage, analysis, and use. Many of these collaborations have historically happened at the local level between individual units, but some national and regional efforts are in development. Yet more collaboration efforts would contribute to cost-effective resource management and restoration.	Collaborate more on data collection, storage, analysis, and usage -> reduced cost on all aspects -> increased access to data, more accurate data, increased joint knowledge of data -> reduce costs to execute effective Natural Resource Programs -> improve habitat conditions more cost-effectively	New and existing data collaboration efforts established between PSFC agencies are often highlighted during their regular meetings. Closer monitoring of and increasing communication on the status of these collaborations would improve the likelihood of improving habitat conditions more cost-effectively.	New	The scope of many collaborative efforts are currently project-specific and watershed-specific within the Puget Sound and Ocean Coast area, such as the acquisition of LiDAR or the survey of fish habitat. Yet several regional and national efforts are currently underway, such as making updates to the National Hydrography Dataset maintained by the USGS. New efforts could be focused at any	

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									of these scales.	
USDA Forest Service	Lack of LWD recruitment, Armoring of river banks, Loss of riparian forest cover, Sediment transport and riparian erosion, Changes to hydrology and runoff timing, Sediment aggregation altering hydrology and hydrography, Forest roads discharging sediment, and inducing erosion, Removal, upgrade and repair of culverts is lagging, Channel scour affecting habitat, Water quality standards, TMDLs, Lack of funding for natural resource programs	Wyden Amendment	The USDA Forest Service works outside of National Forest System (NFS) Lands where projects benefit resources within watersheds on NFS lands. An example of Wyden Amendment implementation is the correction of fish barriers at private road stream crossings downstream of NFS Lands to facilitate migratory fish access to streams on the Forests.	The USDA Forest Service uses the Wyden Amendment to contribute funding and resources to restoration activities off of National Forest System Land that have a discernable benefit to National Forest land resources, such as fish habitat. Partner agencies and groups work collaboratively with the Forest Service to accomplish restoration goals. Such partners include WA DOT, Local Watershed Councils, Tribes, County and City Governments, and private	The Wyden Amendment was permanently enacted within the past few years and will continue to be used to perform restoration activites into the future to the extent that funds are available.	Species habitats extend beyond National Forest System Land -> Impediments to restoration activites may exist off National Forest System Land -> Several of these impediments will enable effective habitat or species restoration work on National Forest System Land	Active restoration activities are recorded and tracked annually by the Regional Office through the Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO).	Ongoing		

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				land owners.						
USDA Forest Service	Funding for acquisition is limited, and is not eligible under many state and federal grant programs, Pollutant loading and temperature impairments due to lack of buffers, Lack of ecological functions in the riparian zone, Conversion of agricultural and forest land to development,	ESA, CWA, Fish NEPA, and Wildlife Coordination Act	S&PF grants Urban Forestry funds to Cascade Land Conservancy to purchase and conserve lands, protect natural landscapes, and remove invasive plants. The PNW Region of the Forest Service has an active land acquisition program that competes nationally for land acquisition funding. The PNW Streams Program specifically focuses in on land acquisition along priority rare aquatic species habitat.	USDA Forest Service provides grants that are used as match by partners, such as CLC, to purchase land. Local watershed councils also provide match funding to obtain grants from other sources. Partners in this arena include The Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Lands, and the Western Rivers Rivers Conservancy.	These acquisitions were more prevalent in the past, but funding for acquisition for rare private parcels of land at risk of development with TES species through our national competitive Forest Legacy Program has diminished.	Land that is acquired by the Forest Service falls under the requirements of the Northwest Forest Plan and are therefore subject to the requirements of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.	Land acquisitions take several years to develop and reprioritized every year once appropriations become available.	Ongoing		
USDA Forest Service	Conversion of agricultural and forest land to development, Pollutant loading and temperature impairments due to lack of buffers, Disconnection	NFMA	The potential exists in Urban Areas and around cities to improve and manage local forests, and protect newly purchased forested lands from development. Opportunities for restoration may also exist under a new initiative the *Community Forest and Open Space Program*, which currently lacks funding.	The USDA Forest Service provides assistance to cities and other land owners to improve and manage their forest lands.	Ongoing program	The USDA Forest Service has tremendous knowledge and experience in managing forested lands -> provide other land owners with assistance on how to attain forest-related goals -> reduced cost to land owner to achieve their goals	Successful project completion with another land owner	Ongoing		

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	of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Loss of riparian forest cover, Changes to hydrology and runoff timing,									
USDA Forest Service	Lack of LWD recruitment, Armoring of river banks, Loss of riparian forest cover, Sediment transport and riparian erosion, Changes to hydrology and runoff timing, Sediment aggregation altering hydrology and hydrography, Forest roads discharging sediment, and inducing erosion, Road failures are identified but not fully addressed, Removal, upgrade and repair of culverts is lagging, Channel scour affecting	NFMA	The Forests of the Puget Sound area have strong partnerships with Tribes that result in successful aquatic and riparian restoration.	The USDA Forest Service collaborates with tribes by providing funding, equipment, and staff resources to accomplish restoration work on and off National Forest System Lands.	These partnerships and collaboration activities are on-going.	Collaborating with tribes -> increased communication -> increased knowledge about resource values -> increased opportunities to obtain grant funding and increased restoration capacity -> habitat restoration is achieved more quickly	Active restoration activities are recorded and tracked annually by the Regional Office through the Aquatic Restoration Biological Opinion (ARBO).	Ongoing	Partnerships with tribes have been highly successful in the Sauk, Suiattle, SF Skokomish River watersheds, and others. Such partnerships exist basin-wide.	

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	habitat, Water quality standards, TMDLs, Lack of funding for natural resource programs									
USDA Forest Service	Prioritization of recreational river uses over restoration projects, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Pollutant loading and temperature impairments due to lack of buffers, Lack of LWD recruitment, Lack of ecological functions in the riparian zone, Armoring of river banks, Loss of riparian forest cover, Sediment transport and riparian erosion, Changes to hydrology and runoff timing, Sediment aggregation	NFMA	For decades, PNW Research has been actively studying aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial ecosystems across the Pacific Northwest. They communicate research results to managers and the public. This research helps support local salmon recovery efforts.	The Land and Watershed Management Program is the PNW Research group associated with salmon habitat and watershed issues. The program manager is John Laurence.	Research in various topics is ongoing			Ongoing	Research is conducted and results are applicable throughout the Pacific Northwest.	

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	altering hydrology and hydrography, Forest roads discharging sediment, and inducing erosion, Channel scour affecting habitat, Stream buffers									
US Navy - Navy Region NW	*Note: Could not directly attribute this issue to a barrier.	Sikes Act and DoD Regulations for Military lands. Naval Air Station Whidbey Island's (NASWI) Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP).	Crescent Harbor Salt Marsh Restoration Project (Oak Harbor, WA). Fish access and tidal flow at the Crescent Harbor Salt Marsh has been restored. Issues with errosion at the confluence of the bridge occurring.	Navy	Ongoing	Monitoring berm breach erosion => take action to slow bank erosion =>perserve berm opening into inner channels	Naval Facilities Command NW will monitor/report on erosion condition.	Ongoing	This project is complete. Only maintenance costs involved regarding bank erosion.	
US Navy - Navy Region NW	No monitoring and tracking of impacts	Sikes Act and DoD Regulations for Military lands. Naval Air Station Whidbey Island's (NASWI) Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan	Under the INRMP, WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) performs annual forage fish spawning surveys at NASWI. b.Whidbey staff, WDFW, and NOAA(NMFS) will conduct a survey in both 2013 and 2016 for Puget Sound chinook salmon presence to compare change over time to assist in assessing the effectiveness of the plan	Navy - Primary. WDF&W & NOAA-NMFS support.	Annual for forage fish. 2013 & 2016 for salmon survey.	Completed surveys=> provide to agencies=>improve INRMPs as needed.	Naval Air Station Whidbey Island will measure/report to WDFW or NOAA-NMFS as appropriate	Ongoing		

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		(INRMP).								
US Navy - Navy Region NW	Mitigation Adequacy	ESA Section 7 consultation - habitat loss	Navy looking to use a new mitigation hierarchy, i.e., approved mitigation banks, approved in-lieu fee (ILF), permittee (i.e., Navy) responsible mitigation. Working with the Hood Canal Coordinating Council (HCCC) regarding the proposed ILF program in Hood Canal.	Corps primary to approve ILF. HCCC is ILF sponsor. Interagency Review Team (reviews the instrument and advises the Corps and Ecology in selection of projects) includes USFWS, NOAA/NMFS, EPA, and several state and local agencies, and tribes. Navy: option to use program as a "permittee" once established.	Program approval would be in June '12 at the earliest	ILF program established => Navy enters program => payment made into program =>restoration, creation, enhancement or preservation activity conducted		New program for HCCC and for Navy participation	Allows a concentration of effort on project sites and allows for better coordination to restore the health of the Hood Canal watershed.	
US Navy - Navy Region NW	Removal, upgrade and repair of culverts is lagging	Sikes Act	Complete Railroad Culvert Analysis for Navy-owned rail lines from Bremerton to Bangor.	Navy Primary. WA Dept of Fish and Wildlfe support.	Currently unfunded. Two year timeframe to complete when funding is obtained.	Locate/describe known and potential fish-passage culverts => assess fish passage ability => prepare report of findings w/recommendation of corrections including priority index scores	Navy Region NW will prepare report on findings and any recommended culvert corrections. Socialize report with WDFW and USFWS.	New	This study is under CNO review for implementation in FY14. Currently not funded.	
US Navy - Navy Region NW	Bank hardening and over water structures associated with	Sikes Act	The habitat conditions where Bangor-Bremerton-Shelton railroad intersects Chico Creek are generally poor due to the armored banks and creosote piles within the stream bed.	Navy Primary	CY12 projected project start (during in-water construction window) to remove portion of foreign angular rock.	Implement project to improve Chico Creek => improve access to upstream habitat for	Navy will report to Corps that project is completed and	New	Project has partial funding to start removal of	

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	railroads		Navy project would remove angular rock from the stream bed and improve access to upstream habitat.		Additional work to remove additional angular rock is dependent on future funding.	Puget Sound steelhead and PS Chinook salmon.	compliant to 404 permit.		angular rock. Additional portion of project to remove additional angular rock is under CNO review for implentation in FY14; currently not funded.	
US Navy - Navy Region NW	Removal, upgrade and repair of culverts is lagging	Sikes Act	Realign the tributary of Devils Hole Creek (Naval Base Kitsap). The project will restore access to approximately 5,500 linear feet of stream habitat to salmonid species.	Navy Primary.	Design is scheduled to be complete in CY12. Construction work not scheduled to commence until additional funding is in-place.	replace culverts => restore access to ~5,500 linear feet of streem habitat to salmonid species	Navy will report to Corps that project is completed and compliant to 404 permit.	New	Project design is scheduled to be funded and completed in CY12. Funding for construction to replace culverts is under CNO review for implentation in FY14; currently not funded.	
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Development Rules; Variances Granted for Development	NEPA	All proposed project activities go through an Environmental Review process to ensure protection of the environment and adherence to federal laws, regulations, and mandates.	JBLM Public Works Environmental Division	Continuous	All proposals on JBLM receive environmental impact analysis		New and ongoing activities	DPW Environmental Division reviews over 400 project proposals each year. All forma reviews are archived.	
Joint Base Lewis-	Lack of Funding for Natural Resource	Sikes Act and Army Regulation	If possible and funding allows, restoration activities and habitat protection efforts are built into project development plans.	JBLM and Corps	Continuous	Initial Planning and Programming Documents include Natural Resource	Annual review of the INRPM to compare	Ongoing		

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McChord	Programs	200-1				Components (including RFP's)	accomplishments versus commitments			
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Lack of Ecological Functions in the Riparian Zone; Lack of Riparian Forest Cover; Sediment Transport and Riparian Erosion; Removal, Upgrade and Repair of Culverts is Lagging; Stream Buffers	Clean Water Act, Army Regulation 200-1, JBLM Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and JBLM Regulation 200-1	1. Approximately 170,000 plugs of native prairie plants planted each year to restore wild prairie vegetation. 2. JBLM has a 50 meter buffer along streams and around wetlands within which no ground disturbance is allowed. 3. JBLM annually plants approximately 500 riparian plants along streams. 4. Crossing of streams are only allowed at designated locations all of which are hardened to reduce sedimentation of streams. 5. All round culverts in Muck Creek have been converted to three sided box culverts to improve fish passage. 6. Approximately 240 acres are treated annually to control non-native plant species within and adjacent to streams and wetlands. 7. In stream habitat enhancement work on the installation has included addition of coarse woody debris and spawning gravel.	JBLM	Continuous	Natural Resource restoration projects programmed, funded and implemented. Deliverable is completed project.	Annual review of the INRPM to compare accomplishments versus commitments	Ongoing		
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	No Monitoring and Tracking of Impacts	NEPA and INRMP	Protection of habitat is inserted during project planning efforts in order to preserve previous efforts and to set the stage for additional protection and restoration activities.	JBLM	Continuous	Initial Planning and Programming Docucments include Natural Resource Components (Including RFP's)	Deconfliction meetings, NEPA review and annual review of INRMP	New		
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Lack of Funding for Natural Resource Programs; Conversion of Agricultural and Forest Land to Development	Sikes Act and DoD Regulations	1. Since 2003, JBLM is the only designated public land certified as a Well-Managed Forest in accordance with Forest Stewardship Council criteria. JBLM plants over 75,000 trees annually. 2. The JBLM ACUB program was approved in 2006 to promote recovery of the four candidate species on off-post lands. To date, the program has received $2.79 million in DoD REPI/Army ACUB funding and more than $6 million in partner matching, protecting 1,025 acres of land not formerly in conservation status and initiating conservation actions on 4,247 acres.	JBLM	Continuous	Natural Resource restoration projects programmed, funded and implemented. Deliverable is completed project.	Annual budget requests compared to actual funding levels	Ongoing		

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			At the end of FY2011, the Army provided an addtional one-time funding for acquisition of $2.5M. Conservation actions include habitat restoration, candidate species reintroductions, and planning, monitoring, and research to support the first two actions. Our ACUB partners are The Nature Conservancy, the Washington State Departments of Fish & Wildlife and Natural Resources, and Wolf Haven International. 3. Species recovery activities include: a. Translocation of JBLM Western bluebirds to San Juan Island. This effort has been ongoing for the last five years and has resulted in 88 young in addition to the translocated birds. b. Reintroduction of Taylor's checkerspot butterfly, Oregon spotted frog, and Western grey squirrel. Over 3500 Oregon spotted frogs have been released to date on JBLM in partnerships between JBLM, the Evergreen State College, Department of Corrections, the Nature Conservancy and local zoos, and evidence of their reproducing has been observed. c. Replantings use native prairie plants grown in the JBLM greenhouse. Over 230,000 plugs of native prairie species are planted each year. 70,000 of these were grown in the ITAM greenhouse from seeds collected on JBLM. d. JBLM and The Nature Conservancy work together to conduct ecological burns on about 1800 acres annually. These ecosystems provide habitat to threatened species. Reducing flammable fuel limits wildfire intensity, makes wildfire easier to suppress and protect people, resources, and structures.							
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Water Quality Standards; Low DO Problems in the Nearshore;	Clean Water Act/NPDES	1. The existing JBLM Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) that discharges into Puget Sound at Solo Point uses 1950-70's technology, relying primarily on trickling filters for wastewater treatment utilizing bacterial breakdown of biological organisms.	JBLM	Continuous	Original 1391 Planning Document included restoration components, ensuring they will be continued through project design and		New		

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			2. They army has programmed in the FY2013 for the construction of a new, multimillion dollar WWTP to replace the once currently in operation at JBLM. The new plant will treat the wastewater to Class "A" reusable standards. 3. Once it is operational in 2015, the water it produces will be available for beneficial reuse, with the ultimate goal of eliminating any discharge from the plant into the Puget Sound.			construction				
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Lack of Political Will to Protect Salmon;	National Historic Preservation Act; American Indian Religious Feedom Act; Archaeological Resource Protection Act; Executive Orders and Federal Regulations; Army Regulation 200-1	1. Salmon. The Nisqually Tribe has operated the Clear Creek Hatchery on lands leased from JBLM since 1991. It is one of the largest in the state of Washington and supports a successful tribal and recreational Chinook salmon fishery. JBLM has also agreed to grant the Tribe a license to seasonally operate a fish weir across the Nisqually River on JBLM lands to separate wild from hatchery chinook. This successful partnership is one of the primary foundations for the positive and cooperative relations between the Tribe and JBLM. JBLM and the Tribe have worked cooperatively for almost 30 years to restore salmon habitat along Muck Creek on JBLM. Both parties benefit by pooling money, labor and expertise: these efforts ensure that JBLM Soldiers have high-quality, realistic training lands now and in the future, while at the same time benefiting the salmon that have sustained the Nisqually Tribe for thousands of years. The Garrison Commander participates alongside the Nisqually Tribal Chairman in a ceremony each January to welcome the annual return of the salmon ("Roy Salmon Homecoming"). 2. Access and Govt. to Govt Relations. Continued access to JBLM is important to the Nisqually Tribe. Tribal members continue to visit their sacred sites, cemeteries and traditional places, as well as exercise their treaty rights to fish, hunt, and gather on lands now occupied by JBLM. Typical items gathered include cedar bark, roots of prairie plants, and	JBLM	Continuous	Natural Resource restoration projects programmed, funded and implemented. Deliverable is completed project.	Percent of projects annually funded by higher headquarters to conduct habitat enhancement for salmon	Ongoing		

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			other traditional and ceremonial items. Five large cedar trees were harvested for use during the Canoe Journey celebration in 2011. Forestry Branch issues permits to gather firewood. Firewood permits are free for tribal elders and those with handicaps.							
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Lack of Funding for Natural Resource Programs; Conversion of Agricultural and Forest Land to Development; Stream Buffers; Disconnect of Aquatic and Terrestial Ecosystems	National Historic Preservation Act; American Indian Religious Feedom Act; Archaeological Resource Protection Act; Executive Orders and Federal Regulations;	Continuation and expansion of existing salmon habitat improvement projects along the Niqually and its tributaries. Both independantly and in partnership with the Nisqually Tribe.	JBLM	Continuous	Natural Resource restoration projects programmed, funded and implemented. Deliverable is completed project.	Annual budget requests compared to actual funding levels; Annual review of INRMP to compare accomplishments versus commitments	New		
U.S. Geological Survey		NA	USGS conducts restoration project-specific monitoring and assessments to establish pre-project baselines, habitat (and other) responses to restoration, and other studies relevant to supporting restoration planning and adaptive management. The USGS also develops protocols for others to use for scientifically-defensible monitoring related to habitat protection and restoration, particularly relating to Department of the Interior trust resources.	USGS Science Centers lead projects and protocol development.	Project dependent. Not applicable to protocols.	NA	NA	Ongoing		
U.S. Geological Survey		NA	The USGS can commit to organizing a science planning meeting with tribal representatives, the USGS Northwest Area Puget Sound Leader Team (PSLT), and the USGS Coastal Habitats in Puget Sound (CHIPS) project leads. The purpose of the science planning workshop would be to: 1) for USGS to gain a better understanding of tribal concerns and needs relating to habitat and salmon recovery; 2) to promote mutual	The USGS Puget Sound Leader Team will organize.	The science planning meeting would occur based on the timing of new research funding for Puget Sound expected in FY13.	NA	NA	New		

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			awareness and communication between tribes and USGS science leaders about science supporting salmon recovery and other important issues; 3) discuss USGS science capabilities for addressing these issues; 4) discuss and refine emerging science plans for new USGS science projects contingent on potential new USGS appropriations; and 5) discuss how to involve and communicate with tribes in implementing these new projects.							
U.S. Geological Survey		NA	The USGS can also commit to building on current efforts to confer with tribes in the leadership of the new Northwest Climate Science Center. The Climate Science Center is tackling the many issues related to climate change impacts in the Northwest, including protection of species of interest, protection of tribal cultural resources, better understanding and predicting fish and wildlife responses to climate change, and anticipating changes in patterns of fish and wildlife disease. Establishing an on-going relationship with tribes in this capacity is of great interest to the USGS and we are happy to commit to this.	USGS and the NW CSC will organize.	This schedule would be negotiated between the CSC and interested tribes.	NA	NA	New		
Federal Highway Administration Washington Division Office		NEPA, CWA, CAA, NHPA, ESA, etc.	Project mitigation activities as required to complete the NEPA process or obtain permits from Federal, state and local regulatory agencies.	WSDOT or Local Agencies select projects. FHWA retains responsibility under NEPA and other laws as the Federal lead agency.	Projects are ongoing.	Transportation need identified -> alternative selected -> project evaluated for environmental impacts ->permits and approvals obtained including identification of mitigation ->environment protected or improved by mitigation	WSDOT/Local Agency chooses projects. /FHWA approves alternative selection and environmental studies/Regulatory agencies determine permit requirements/FHWA/WSDOT/Local Agencies ensure that mitigation is carried out.	Ongoing		
Federal Highway			Research has been conducted on the effectiveness of stormwater treatment Best	Research proposals	Ongoing	Research question identified - research	Research projects selected by group	Ongoing		

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Administration Washington Division Office			Management Practices, on design of culverts to improve fish passage, on reduction of impacts to endangered species, and on a variety of similar issues. Most of this was done through FHWA HQ. The Division Office does not control grant funds - all Federal-aid projects are selected by WSDOT in compliance with Federal planning requirements.	selected by WSDOT, apply for FHWA funding from HQ.		proposals selected - research funding requested - research conducted - findings implemented - environment improved by implementation of better techniques/products.	evaluation. FHWA oversight of funds provided.			
Federal Highway Administration Washington Division Office		NEPA, CWA, CAA, NHPA, ESA, etc.	Monitoring is sometimes required as part of our permits and in those cases is eligible for Federal-aid funding. The monitoring would be carried out by WSDOT or the local agency in accordance with the permit requirement.	WSDOT or Local Agencies select projects. FHWA retains responsibility under NEPA and other laws as the Federal lead agency.	Projects are ongoing.	Transportation need identified -> alternative selected -> project evaluated for environmental impacts ->permits and approvals obtained including identification of monitoring requirements->environment protected or improved by mitigation	WSDOT/Local Agency chooses projects. /FHWA approves alternative selection and environmental studies/Regulatory agencies determine permit requirements/FHWA/WSDOT/Local Agencies ensure that mitigation is carried out.	Ongoing		
Federal Highway Administration Washington Division Office		N/A	Sustainablility Partnership. Partnership between EPA, HUD, and DOT which encourages smart growth and land use choices such as compact growth within urban growth boundaries. Funds projects which preserve environmentally sensitive lands and safeguard rural landscapes by targeting development to locations that already have infrastructure and offer transportation choices.	HUD, EPA, FHWA and FTA staff.	Ongoing	Identifying ways to improve sustainability by integrating our programs and removing barriers to sustainable projects.	Pilot projects and infomraton-sharing.	New		
Federal Transit Administration	Water quality	SAFETEA-LU	FTA-funded projects indirectly protect and restore Puget Sound habitat through reduction in air pollution.	FTA, transit agencies receiving funding in the PS area	Ongoing	FTA funded projects support alternative modes of transportation -> reduction in individual vehicle use -> reduction in emissions/air pollution -> improved water quality from reduced	Continue to support transit services through grants	Ongoing		

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						atmospheric deposition				
Federal Transit Administration		NEPA	Some FTA funded projects benefit habitat through mitigation related activities such as removing creosote-treated pilings, land banking, mitigation banking, wetland preservation, and improved water quality.	Mitigation determined through FTA and project proponent consultation with NOAA/NMFS, USFWS, and Department of Ecology	Mitigation measures are project specific and are determined during and after the NEPA process	FTA funded project implements water quality or habitat related mitigation -> Potential improvement in water quality or habitat (dependent on project)	Continued enforcement of environmental commitments.	Ongoing		
Federal Transit Administration	Conversion of agricultural and forest land to development		Sustainable Partnership- Partnership between EPA, HUD, and DOT which encourages smart growth and land use choices such as compact growth within urban growth boundaries. The Sustainable Partnership funds projects which preserve environmentally sensitive lands and safeguard rural landscapes by targeting development to locations that already have infrastructure and offer transportation choices.	DOT, HUD, & EPA	Funding in PS basin dependent on competitive process.	Coordination of funding and expertise between HUD, EPA & DOT -> reduced development in undeveloped areas-> protection of upland areas, wetlands, and other sensitive areas.	Continued coordination with EPA and HUD through the partnership	Ongoing		
Federal Transit Administration	Climate change		Climate Change Adaptations Research - FTA is funding research and educating grantees on how to prepare for climate change. This includes providing guidance/information to grantees which could help them better plan facilities.	FTA and local transit agencies	2012-2013	FTA provides climate change information to grantees -> grantees use information to better plan capital projects -> less facilities built in flood prone areas and retrofitting of existing facilities within flood areas reducing release of harmful materials; also more sustainable approaches when building in shoreline/riparian areas is unavoidable (e.g., less reliance on rip-rap).	FTA is currently funding a pilot program with Sound Transit, WSDOT and the UW Climate Impacts Group	Ongoing		
U.S. Coast		Various	USCG does not do habitat restoration for salmon habitat but does have roles that	USCG	Ongoing	Enforcing existing federal fishing vessel safety and	Ongoing enforcement of	Ongoing		

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Guard			support habitat protection such as coordination of vessel traffic to avoid sensitive areas (e.g, National Sanctuary) and carries regulatory and enforcement powers to enforce fishing vessel safety standards. Under CWA and CERCLA authorities, USCG has the ability to clean up contaminated sites in the coastal zone that present imminent threats to navigable waterways (or their tributaries).			vessel traffic management regulations -> safe waterway, less likely to introduce hazardous material into the water column -> maintained ecosystem health	existing regulations			
U.S. Coast Guard		Various	In the NW, the Coast Guard enforces protection of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) preventing foreign fishing vessels from fishing in the U.S. EEZ and ensuring an equitable playing field for US fisheries. The Coast Guard also has a Living Marine Resources (LMR) protection mission. The Coast Guard's primary LMR mission is to ensure compliance with Federal fishing regulations. Most fishing regulations are enacted by management bodies such as the International Pacific Halibut Commission or the Pacific Fishery Management Council with input and advice from industry, enforcement, scientists and environmental groups. A subset of the LMR mission, is the Marine Protected Species (MPS) mission. MPS includes enforcement of the Endangered Species Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, and other laws. Many of the animals protected in the Pacific Northwest are iconic species such as Orca Whales and Chinook Salmon.	USCG	Ongoing	Fulfilling LMR Protection and MPS missions -> equitable playing field for species management bodies and user groups -> sustainable fisheries and protected marine species -> maintained ecosystem health	Ongoing fulfillment of LMR and MPS missions	Ongoing		
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Bulkheads/docks/overwater structures, Lack of properly functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and	CWA §404 and Rivers and Harbors Act	Existing Mitigation Banks and In Lieu Fee programs to serve compensatory mitigation requirements (not purely restoration). Approved mitigation banks in the Puget Sound basin include Skagit; Skykomish; Nookachamps; Snohomish; Paine Field/Snohomish County Airport; WSDOT Springbrook Creek. Mitigation Banking and In-Lieu-Fee (ILF) Programs: The Seattle District will continue to encourage the use of mitigation banks and ILF programs that provide high quality	Corps/Ecology co-leads, local gov't, tribes, other fed agencies as necessary for individual banks	Ongoing; each bank has its own schedule which depends on negotiations	Negotiations with involved parties->creation of ILF programs and mitigation banks ->protects existing habitat	Sufficiently functioning Mitigation Banks; ILF acres protected; completion of ILF and MB	Ongoing	Issue is that mitigation banks don't always replicate lost functions	Basin or watershed based determination depending on service area developed for each bank

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	terrestrial ecosystems, Bank hardening and over water structures associated with railroads		compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts associated with permitted projects. Presently, mitigation banks totaling over 1,600 acres exist in Washington, with the majority of acreage in the Puget Sound basin, with another 1,500 acres and four proposed ILF programs in the basin. Among these are the first Tribal mitigation banks and ILF program, and the first marine ILF program. Further, the Seattle District continues to explore opportunities for joint mitigation-conservation banks and ILF programs with the Federal Services.							
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Bulkheads/docks/overwater structures, Lack of properly functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Bank hardening and over water structures associated with railroads	CWA §404 and Rivers and Harbors Act	Pending : several Banks/ILF in Puget Sound for compensatory mitigation purposes (Lummi Bank; King County ILF; Hood Canal Coordinating Council ILF; Quil Ceda Village ILF; Puget Sound Partnership/Pierce County ILF). • Exploring other opportunities with the Services to develop Banks/ILF projects for both agencies mitigation needs • Continue to increase tribal coordination during permitting process, have drastically increased this over last several years. • Work with NMFS/USFWS to identify and develop/expand programmatic opportunities to encourage more environmentally friendly projects Mitigation Banking and In-Lieu-Fee (ILF) Programs: The Seattle District will continue to encourage the use of mitigation banks and ILF programs that provide high quality compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts associated with permitted projects. Presently, mitigation banks totaling over 1,600 acres exist in Washington, with the majority of acreage in the Puget Sound basin, with another 1,500 acres and four proposed ILF programs in the basin. Among these are the first Tribal mitigation banks and ILF program, and the first marine ILF program. Further, the Seattle District continues to explore opportunities for	Corps/Ecology co-leads, local gov't, tribes, other fed agencies as necessary for individual banks	Negotiations ongoing	Negotiations with involved parties->creation of ILF programs and mitigation banks ->protects existing habitat	Sufficiently functioning Mitigation Banks; ILF acres protected	New		Basin or watershed based determination depending on service area developed for each bank

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			joint mitigation-conservation banks and ILF programs with the Federal Services.							
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Bulkheads/docks/overwater structures, Lack of properly functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Bank hardening and over water structures associated with railroads	CWA §404 and Rivers and Harbors Act	Dependent on funding increase efforts on enforcement. Will need assistance from NOAA FIsheries to complete after the fact consultation in order to complete actions. Work with EPA on potential to lower the threshold for their involvement to increase effort. Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement: The Seattle District will continue to maintain an appropriate balance among permit, compliance, and enforcement actions. Among the Corps Regulatory Program balanced scorecard metrics in Fiscal Year 2011, Seattle District exceeded its compliance inspection targets two-fold and meets enforcement targets. It seeks to continue to be responsive to reports of violations from Tribes, agencies, and the public.	Corps with assistance from NOAA, EPA	Ongoing; annual reporting on enforcement	Enforcement of permits and noncompliance with permit requirements->increased compliance with CWA 404 ->better protection of existing habitat and improved mitigation measures	Enforcement statistics	Ongoing		Area of jurisdiction and district boundaries
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Shoreline modifications, riparian management, mitgation adequacy, and lack of enforcement	CWA §404 and Rivers and Harbors Act	2012 Nationwide Permits (NWP), Regional General Conditions (RGC), and Regional Conditions (RC): The Seattle District developed RGCs and RCs for the NWPs published on February 21, 2012 which became effective March 19, 2012. Input from Tribes, state agencies, the public, and coordination with the regional NMFS office resulted in strengthened environmental protections, and increased rigor of analysis for projects with the potential to impact resources of concern in Puget Sound and statewide, relative to the 2007 versions. Initiatives championed by Tribes, while not fully enacted, formed the basis for specific actions related to: use of Standard Individual Permits rather than NWPs for new bank stabilization projects in certain areas of Puget Sound with high levels of cumulative impacts, impacts of a certain magnitude to intermittent or ephemeral streams, and moorage in Puget Sound under certain conditions; additional information	Corps	Mar-12	use of IPs -> more rigorous reviews -> better protection of existing habitat and improved mitigation measures	publication of the NWP 2012	Ongoing		Area of jurisdiction and district boundaries

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			requirements allowing a more rigorous review for all bank stabilization projects; culvert design methodology to consider maximized passage of flow and aquatic organisms including fish; and aquaculture. The Seattle District will wait for further guidance and direction from Corps Headquarters on the subject of implementing the February 15, 2012 NMFS Biological Opinion (BiOp) regarding the NWP program.							
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	impediments to restoration projects, shoreline modification, riparian management, mitigation adequacy, and lack of enforcement	CWA §404 and Rivers and Harbors Act	Tribal Notification Procedures: The Seattle District has established notification procedures with 14 Tribes to solicit review and comment on proposed projects subject to its Regulatory program jurisdiction in areas where they possess Usual and Accustomed hunting and fishing Tribal Treaty rights. Notifications to Tribes increased by 80% (570 total) in Fiscal Year 2011 and Seattle District is working with additional Tribes to develop similar procedures.	Corps and Tribes	Ongoing	Coordination with Tribes -> more rigorous reviews -> better protection of existing habitat and improved mitigation measures	notification process with additional tribes	Ongoing		Basin or watershed based determination depending on service area developed for each bank
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Shoreline modifications, riparian management, mitgation adequacy, and lack of enforcement	CWA §404 and Rivers and Harbors Act	NOAA and the Corps are promoting alternative materials and installation methods to reduce habitat impacts from bank armoring. NOAA will prepare a Biological Assessment for the Corps describing armoring designs that reduce impacts on fish habitat. The Corps will provide this information to permit Applicants for use in preparing permit applications and mitigation planswill. Two examples illustrate this. First, since soft armoring using alternative materials and installation methods is the preferred approach to reduce habitat impacts when bank stabilization in Puget Sound cannot be avoided, NMFS will provide the Corps typical fish friendly soft armoring designs for dissemination to permit applicants. Second, NMFS is completing ESA Section 7 consultation to reauthorize a Corps Regional General Permit (RGP) for residential piers, ramps, and floats in marine waters. NMFS will provide the Corps guidance for analyzing project impacts and calculating	Corps with assistance from NMFS	Ongoing	implementation of best practices -> more rigorous reviews and improved process for determining mitigation requirements -> better use of ILF and MB	design completion and RGP reauthorization	Ongoing		Area of jurisdiction and district boundaries

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			mitigation requirements that will both help applicants and potentially serve as a component of the crediting tool for mitigation banks and ILF programs that offset project impacts.							
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Lack of properly functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems	Civil Works - Ecosystem Restoration	These authorities include: the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Restoration Authority (PSAW Section 544) including Seahurst Park and Qwuloolt; Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) authorities such as Restoration at Existing Corps Projects (Section 1135) and Small Restoration Projects (Section 206) including Union Slough, Lincoln Park, Goldsborough Dam Removal; General Investigation (GI) studies such as the Puget Sound Nearshore Restoration (PSNR) and Skokomish Basin Ecosystem Restoration studies; individual projects under the Green-Duwamish Ecosystem Restoration authority; and ESA compliance projects from Construction General (CG) and/or Operations and Maintenance (O&M) accounts at the Howard Hanson Dam, Mud Mountain Dam, and Lake Washington Ship Canal operating projects, and Levee Vegetation Initiative; Dredge material management and beneficial reuse activities; Planning Assistance to States (PAS)	Corps	Ongoing depending on funding and approvals	Ecosystem restoration work->project completion->improved habitat	Project construction completion	Ongoing	Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters program is not currently budgetable	Puget Sound-wide
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Lack of properly functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems	Civil Works - Ecosystem Restoration	• Skokomish Watershed (in addition to and potentially a result of the GI study) : Working with PSFC and Tribes to implement ecosystem restoration projects thru maximizing all agencies programs (Corps, USFW, others) • CAP and PSAW: dependent on funding there are multiple projects sponsors have approached Corps to sponsor • Puget Sound Nearshore: Study has identified opportunities for restoration (working with USFW and non-federal sponsor) and will deliver a feasibility report to Congress in 2015.	Corps, other fed, state, local agencies, tribes as appropriate	Ongoing	Ecosystem restoration work->project completion->improved habitat	Project construction completion	New	contingent on sponsor and Congressional funding (cost share program)	Skokomish watershed or other specific watershed
US Army	Lack of properly	Civil Works -	Multiple Programs to utilize for Puget Sound	Corps, other	Ongoing	Ecosystem restoration	Project	Ongoing		Puget Sound-

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Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems	Flood Reduction	Recovery: 1. General Investigations (GI): Puyallup and Skagit River 2. Operations: Levee Rehab, Levee Vegetation Initiative,LWSC, Mud Mountain Dam and Howard Hanson Dam 3. FPMS: numerous small scale studies/projects in PS 4.CAP 205 constructed projects Lower Dungeness River, Horseshoe Bend in Kent and Tukwila	fed, state, local agencies, tribes as appropriate		work->project completion->improved habitat	construction completion			wide
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Loss of riparian forest cover, Corps use of emergency declarations	Civil Works - Flood Reduction	• Work with other federal/non federal partners on developing comprehensive plans that address flooding as well as incorporate environmental considerations. • Continue to increase partnership with Tribes on flood reduction projects	Corps, FEMA other partners including	Ongoing	Comprehensive watershed plan on flooding->plan includes environmental considerations - > improved floodplain connectivity ->improved habitat	Plans that achieve balance between flood and habitat protection	New		Puget Sound-wide
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Corps use of emergency declarations, floodplain management, a)Armoring of river banks, b)Lack of ecological functions in the riparian zone	PL 84-99, Flood Control and coastal Emergencies (FCCE)	1) PL 84-99 Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Programs: The Corps Seattle District continues to work collaboratively with levee owners, Tribes, the Federal Services (USFWS and NOAA Fisheries), and stakeholders to develop flood risk management solutions for the Public Law (P.L.) 84-99 Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) programs. These programs support levee integrity, ESA compliance, and fulfillment of Tribal Trust responsibilities. The Corps anticipates the ESA Section 7 consultation inherent in these efforts will yield endangered species/fish-friendly criteria for levee design, construction, maintenance, and repair and best practices guidance for Puget Sound and the region. The District will try to complete P.L. 84-99 consultations with the federal Services prior to doing the actual repairs where circumstances allow, taking into consideration issues such as funding, emergency circumstances and work windows. a) Levee Vegetation System Wide Improvement	a)Corps b) Corps with NOAA, USFWS, EPA, and FEMA	Ongoing	a) Finalize Policy Guidance Memorandum-> develop new typical levee repair designs with Services and Tribes; share data and serve as technical resource for variance applicants -> implement team-generated decision process when ermergency is declared -> project completion->no further loss of habitat along armored bank b) Implement regional guidance on levee setback and vegetation-> setback levees; maintain allowable vegetation where setback is not possible; share data and serve as technical resource for variance	a) Project completion b)Issuance of regional guidance on levees that is protective of the environment 1)completion of SWIF 2)Completion of PGL 3)pilot Products 4)emergency delcaration process defined	Ongoing		Puget Sound-wide

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			Framework (SWIF): The Seattle District will serve as the local federal lead for interagency efforts when the Corps' new SWIF approach is used by levee sponsors. The SWIF helps identify solutions that use resources efficiently, prioritize improvements and corrective actions based on risk, and better align programs and requirements. b) Levee Vegetation Variance Policy Guidance Letter (PGL): The Seattle District will serve as the local federal lead for interagency coordination efforts on variances from mandatory Corps vegetation-management standards. The District will work with levee sponsors (for non-federal levees) and seek their concurrence (for qualifying federal-constructed non-federal sponsor-maintained levees) to request variances under the new DRAFT Vegetation Variance policy. These variances will preserve, protect, and/or enhance natural resources and protect Tribal treaty rights, while ensuring levee function. c) Emergency Flood Response Activities: The Seattle District will seek to improve its method for determining whether local jurisdiction flood assistance requests (Advance Measures and Emergency Operations) will protect against significant threats to life, health, welfare, property, and infrastructure. Where emergency action is warranted, the Seattle District will coordinate as early possible with the Federal Services, EPA, and Tribes so that the action's scope and implementation avoid or minimize adverse habitat impacts, with appropriate after-the-fact mitigation when impacts do occur. d) Levee Rehabilitation: The Seattle District will continue to coordinate its post-damage levee repairs with interested federal, state, local, and			applicants ->avoidance of new impact on salmon habitat and water temp				

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			Tribal entities. Where possible, based on federal and non-federal resources and other case-specific conditions, the Corps will consider implementing levee setbacks rather than levee rehabilitation in-place. This approach was recently utilized for the Yakima, WA Sportsman Park levee rehabilitation. The Seattle District has been successful at appling best practices such as the Habitat Capacity Mitigation tool developed with the Federal Services, Skagit Diking District sponsors, and Tribal Skagit River System Cooperative to calculate appropriate mitigation. This tool quantified benefits ofre-vegetation, willow lift planting benches, and installation of large woody debris, for a series of levee rehabilitations performed in the Skagit Basin during 2011. Application of this tool is limited to the Skagit River but could be adapted for application to other rivers.							
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Bulkheads/docks/overwater structures, Lack of properly functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Bank hardening and over water structures associated with railroads, Problems resulting from streamlined permits, Corps	Other Programs	IIS Program (EPA funded) Puget Sound Cumulative Impacts Study (PSCIS) - The scope is a section of Puget Sound from Brown's Point to Tulalip Point, that is expected to show significant resource decline (process, function, habitat) in support of federal regulatory decision making and potentially for state and local land use decisions.	Corps	Ongoing, completion expected end of 2012	PSCIS -> documentation of the cumulative impacts of development projects on Puget Sound -> prevent future incremental loss of habitat ->reduction in miles of Puget Sound shoreline modified.	Completion of Phase II	Ongoing		currently limited scope

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	approved rip-rapping of river banks									
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Bulkheads/docks/overwater structures, Lack of properly functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, Bank hardening and over water structures associated with railroads, Problems resulting from streamlined permits, Corps approved rip-rapping of river banks	Other Programs	- Further development of the information regarding cumulative effects in Puget Sound to inform federal agencies in decision making (USFW,NOAA, EPA, Corps)	Corps	2013	PSCIS -> documentation of the cumulative impacts of development projects on Puget Sound -> prevent future incremental loss of habitat ->reduction in miles of Puget Sound shoreline modified.	Completion of Phase III	New		TBD
US Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District	Bulkheads/docks/overwater structures, Lack of properly functioning drift cells, Loss of forage fish and forage fish habitat, Disconnection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems,	Other Programs	• Increase use of PAS and Section 203 Authority - Subject to availability of funding there is potential to cost-share in projects with Tribes for broad-based studies in Puget Sound. • Continue increase coordination with the Tribes on current and future Civil Works and Regulatory projects.	Corps, state, local agencies, tribes as appropriate	Ongoing	Ecosystem restoration studies-> development and funding of restoration projects ->improved habitat	Useful and relevant products of ecosystem restoration studies	New		TBD

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	Bank hardening and over water structures associated with railroads									
National Park Service		N/A	Portions of wathersheds within Mount Rainier, North Cascades and Olympic National Parks flow into Puget Sound. These major watersheds include the Skagit, Elwha, Dosewallips, Nisqually, Puyallup and White Rivers. Most of these major rivers have active watershed councils in which the NPS participates. Efforts to restore habitat, preserve native salmon runs and improve water quality are ALL important components of the NPS mission.	NPS	Ongoing	Participation in waterched councils -> improved habitat for salmon and shellfish -> improved salmon and shellfish health	Continued participation in local watershed councils	Ongoing		
National Park Service		N/A	The NPS North Cost and Columbia Cascade Network monitor several important Vital Signs within the 3 national parks that directly flow into Puget Sound. Vital signs are measurable, early warning signals that indicate changes that could impair the long-term health of natural systems. Early detection of potential problems allows managers to take steps to restore ecological health of park resources before serious damage can happen. Vital Sign protocols directly associates Puget Sound include: High Mountain Lakes, Water Quality, Glaciers, Intertidal (OLYM) and Climate.	NPS	Ongoing	Implementation of monitoring network -> tracking of vital signs -> improved decision making -> improved ecosystem health	Continuued implementation of North Coast and Columbia Cascade Network	Ongoing		
National Park Service		N/A	The NPS mission is to maintain park resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Five units of the National Park System (North Cascades, Mount Rainier, and Olympic National Parks; San Juan Island National Historical Park, and Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve) protect and manage approximately 2,000,000 acres in the Puget Sound region. Much of the NPS acreage is upland watershed habitat, but three parks encompass significant coastal and tideland habitat as well (OLYM, SAJH, and EBLA). The NPS participates in watershed councils, notably	NPS	Ongoing	Participation in local salmon and habitat recovery efforts -> improved habitat for salmon and shellfish -> improved salmon and shellfish health	Continued interaction with local salmon and habitat recovery efforts	Ongoing		

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			for the Skagit River and Nisqually River, and collaborates with the Marine Resources Council in the San Juans and participated in the San Juan Initiative, a pilot project for the Puget Sound Partnership.							
National Park Service		N/A	The NPS Inventory and Monitoring program for the North Coast and Cascades network of parks includes protocols to monitor mountain lakes water quality, forests, tidelands, and a variety of other vital signs that serve as indicators of ecosystem health. The Inventory and Monitoring program contracted with the University of Washington to produce Coastal Watershed Assessments for the three Puget Sound parks with marine resources. Those assessments are being used by park managers to better protect water quality and coastal habitat.	NPS	Ongoing	Inventory and monitoring program -> increased understanding of ecosystem conditions -> improved ptotection of water quality and coastal habitat	Ongoing implementation of inventory and monitoring program	Ongoing		
National Park Service		N/A	The NPS collaborates with the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and other partners in salmon habitat restoration, for example with Seattle City Light to restore spawning habitat to coho and chum salmon. The NPS is leading the process to remove dams and restore salmon habitat on the Elwha River. The NPS partnered with the Northwest Straits Commission to remove creosoted wood from six miles of shoreline habitat in the San Juans.	NPS	Ongoing	Habitat restoration activities -> improved habitat for salmon -> improved salmon health	Participation in salmon habitat restoration activities	Ongoing		

2012–2015 Planned Puget Sound Related TMDLs

- Sinclair-Dyes Inlet Tribs
- Whatcom Lake
- Whatcom Creek
- Cranberry, Johns, and Mill Creeks
- Deschutes
- Drayton Harbor
- Clark's Creek
- Squalicum Creek
- Soos Creek
- S. Fork Nooksack
- Skykomish
- French-Pilchuck
- Blackman's Lake
- Des Moines, Massey Creeks
- Jaunita Creek
- Newaukum
- Lower White
- Green River

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BiOp	Biological Opinion
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAC	Community Assitance Contacts
CAFO	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations
CAP	Community Assistance Program
CAV	Community Assistance Visit
CCMP	Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIG	Conservation Innovation Grants
Corps	United States Army Corps of Engineers
CREP	Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
CRS	Community Rating System
CWA	Clean Water Act
DO	Dissolved Oxygen

Acronyms and Abbreviations

DoD	United States Department of Defense
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DOT/WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EMD	Washington State Emergency Management Division
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQIP	Environmental Quality Incentives Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FA	Financial Assistance
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FRPP	Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program
FS	United States Forest Service
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTE	Full-Time Employee
FY	Fiscal Year
GRP	Grassland Reserve Program
HFRP	Healthy Forest Reserve Program
HPA	Hydraulic Project Approval
HQ	Headquarters
HUD	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
ILF	In-Lieu Fee
IRT	Interagency Review Team
JBLM	Joint Base Lewis-McChord
LMR	Living Marine Resources
MAP Teams	Multi Agency Permit Teams
MB	Mitigation Bank
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPS	Marine Protected Species
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
MSA	Magnuson-Stevens Act

Acronyms and Abbreviations

NEI	National Enforcement Initiative
NEP	National Estuary Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHPA	National Historic Preservatom Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NPS	Nonpoint Source Program
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service
NWFSC	Northwest Fisheries Science Center
NWP	Nationwide Permit
OLE	Office of Law Enforcement
PPA	Performance Partnership Agreement
PPG	Performance Partnership Grant
PS	Puget Sound
PSCIS	Puget Sound Cumulative Impacts Study
PSP	Puget Sound Parnership
RFP	Request for Proposal
RPA	Reasonable and Prudent Alternative
SEE	Senior Environmental Employee
SLOPES	Standard local operating procedures for endangered species
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SSSE	State Support Services Element
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WHIP	Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program
WQS	Water Quality Standards

Acronyms and Abbreviations

WRP	Wetlands Reserve Program
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Appendix G:
Action Agenda Sub-Strategy Rankings

Action Agenda Sub-Strategy Rankings

Rankings of Action Agenda Section "A" Sub-Strategies

SUB-STRATEGY			SECTION RANK
A	5.3	Protect and maintain intact and functional floodplains.	1
A	2.1	Protect and conserve ecologically important lands at risk of conversion	2
A	5.4	Implement and maintain priority floodplain restoration projects	3
A	1.3	Improve, strengthen and streamline implementation and enforcement of laws, plans, regulations, and permits consistent with protection and recovery targets	4
A	1.2	Support local governments to adopt and implement plans, regulations and policies consistent with protection and recovery targets, and incorporate climate change forecasts	5
A	6.5	Maintain and enhance the community infrastructure that supports salmon recovery.	6
A	6.1	Implement high priority projects identified in each salmon recovery watershed's 3 year work plan.	7
A	6.4	Protect and recover steelhead and other imperiled salmonid species	8
A	6.2	Implement the high priority salmon recovery actions identified in other parts of the Action Agenda and the Biennial Science Work Plan.	9
A	1.1	Identify and prioritize areas for protection, restoration, and best suitable for (low impact) development	10
A	5.2	Align policies, regulations, planning, and agency coordination to support multi-benefit floodplain management, incorporating climate change forecasts.	11
A	4.2	Provide infrastructure and incentives to accommodate new and re-development within urban growth areas	12
A	3.1	Use integrated market-based programs, incentives, and ecosystem markets to steward and conserve private forest and agricultural lands	13
A	7.1	Update Puget Sound instream flow rules to encourage conservation	14
A	5.1	Improve data and information to accelerate floodplain protection, restoration and flood hazard management	15
A	4.1	Integrate growth, infrastructure, transportation, and conservation planning at sub-regional levels and across jurisdictions	16
A	3.2	Retain economically viable working forests and farms	17
A	2.2	Implement and maintain priority freshwater and terrestrial restoration projects	18
A	4.3	Enhance and expand the benefits of living in compact communities	19
A	1.4	Ensure full, effective compensatory mitigation for impacts that cannot be avoided.	20
A	7.2	Decrease the amount of water withdrawn or diverted and per capita water use.	21
A	6.3	Implement harvest, hatchery, and adaptive management elements of salmon recovery	22

		SUB-STRATEGY	SECTION RANK
A	7.3	Implement effective management programs for groundwater.	23
A	2.3	Implement restoration projects in urban and developed areas while accommodating growth, density, and infill development	24

Rankings of Action Agenda Section "B" Sub-Strategies

		SUB-STRATEGY	SECTION RANK
B	2.1	Permanently protect priority nearshore physical and ecological processes and habitat, including shorelines, migratory corridors, and vegetation particularly in sensitive areas such as eelgrass beds and bluff backed beaches	1
B	1.2	Support local governments to adopt and implement plans, regulations, and policies that protect the marine nearshore and estuaries, and incorporate climate change forecasts.	2
B	1.3	Improve, strengthen and streamline implementation and enforcement of laws, regulations, and permits that protect the marine and nearshore ecosystems and estuaries	3
B	2.2	Implement prioritized nearshore and estuary restoration projects and accelerate projects on public lands	4
B	3.1	Protect intact marine ecosystems particularly in sensitive areas and for sensitive species	5
B	5.3	Prevent and rapidly respond to the introduction and spread of terrestrial and aquatic invasive species	6
B	1.1	Use complete, accurate and recent information in shoreline planning and decision making at the site-specific and regional levels	7
B	3.2	Implement and maintain priority marine restoration projects	8
B	2.3	Remove armoring, and use soft armoring replacement or landward setbacks when armoring fails, needs repair, is non protective, and during redevelopment	9
B	5.4	Answer key invasive species research questions and fill information gaps	10
B	5.1	Implement species recovery plans in a coordinated way	11
B	2.4	Implement a coordinated strategy to achieve the 2020 eelgrass recovery target	12
B	5.2	Create a more integrated planning approach to protect and enhance biodiversity in the Puget Sound basin	13
B	4.1	Use, coordinate, expand and promote financial incentives and programs for best practices at ports and in the marine industry that are protective of ecosystem health	14
B	4.2	Increase access to and knowledge of publically owned Puget Sound shorelines and the marine ecosystem	15

Rankings of Action Agenda Section "C" Sub-Strategies

		SUB-STRATEGY	SECTION RANK
C	2.2	Prevent problems from new development at the site and subdivision scale	1
C	1.1	Implement and strengthen authorities and programs to prevent toxic chemicals from entering	2

SUB-STRATEGY			SECTION RANK
		the Puget Sound environment	
C	9.1	Complete Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies and other necessary water cleanup plans for Puget Sound to set pollution discharge limits and determine response strategies to address water quality impairments	3
C	1.6	Increase compliance with and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and permits	4
C	2.1	Manage urban runoff at the basin and watershed scale	5
C	2.3	Fix problems caused by existing development (structural upgrades; regular and enhanced maintenance)	6
C	2.4	Control sources of pollutants	7
C	4.1	Achieve water quality standards on state and privately owned working forests through implementation of the Forest and Fish Report	8
C	1.3	Adopt and implement plans and control strategies to reduce pollutant releases into Puget Sound from air emissions	9
C	7.1	Improve water quality to prevent downgrade and achieve upgrades of important current tribal, commercial and recreational shellfish harvesting areas.	10
C	4.2	Maintain forest roads and implement road abandonment plans for working forest lands subject to the Forest Practices Rules on schedule, and ensure federal forest managers meet or exceed state standards for road maintenance and abandonment on federal lands.	11
C	1.4	Provide education and technical assistance to prevent and reduce releases of pollution	12
C	1.2	Promote the development and use of safer alternatives to toxic chemicals	13
C	9.4	Develop and implement local and tribal pollution identification and correction (PIC) programs	14
C	8.1	Prevent and reduce the risk of oil spills	15
C	3.2	Ensure compliance with regulatory programs designed to reduce, control or eliminate pollution from working farms	16
C	5.1	Effectively manage and control pollution from small on-site sewage systems	17
C	6.3	Implement priority upgrades of municipal and industrial wastewater facilities	18
C	2.5	Provide focused stormwater-related education, training, and assistance	19
C	8.2	Strengthen and integrate spill response readiness of the State, tribes and local government	20
C	9.2	Clean up contaminated sites within and near Puget Sound	21
C	6.1	Reduce the concentrations of contaminant sources of pollution conveyed to wastewater treatment plants through education and appropriate regulations, including improving pre-treatment requirments	22
C	3.1	Target voluntary and incentive-based programs that help working farms contribute to Puget Sound recovery	23
C	1.5	Control wastewater and other sources of pollution such as oil and toxics from boats and vessels	24
C	6.5	Promote appropriate reclaimed water projects to reduce pollutant loading to Puget Sound	25
C	8.3	Respond to spills and seek restoration using the best available science and technology	26
C	6.2	Reduce pollution loading by preventing and reducing Combined Sewer Overflows	27
C	5.3	Improve and expand funding for small on-site sewage systems and local OSS programs	28
C	6.4	Ensure all centralized wastewater treatment plants meet discharge permit limits through	29

SUB-STRATEGY			SECTION RANK
		compliance monitoring, technical assistance, and enforcement where needed	
C	7.3	Ensure environmentally responsible shellfish aquaculture based on sound science.	30
C	9.3	Restore and protect water quality at swimming beaches and recreational areas	31
C	5.2	Effectively manage and control pollution from large on-site sewage systems	32
C	7.5	Answer key shellfish safety research questions and fill information gaps	33
C	7.2	Restore and enhance native shellfish populations	34
C	7.4	Enhance the publics' connection to shellfish and increase recreational harvest opportunities.	35